The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Address of the Loyal Governors to the President.

Their Support Pledged to the Successful Prosecution of the War.

A Reserve Force of One Hundred Thousand Men Recommended.

Cordial Approval of the Emancipation Proclamation.

A Tribute to the Valor of Our Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 2.

ADDRESS *to the President of the United States, adopted at a meeting of Governors of the loyal States, held to take measures for the more active support of the Government, at Altoona, Penn., on the 24th day of September,* 1862.

After nearly one year and a half spent in contest with an armed and gigantic rebellion against the National Government of the United States, the duty and purpose of the loyal States and people continue, and must always remain, as they were at its origin, namely: to restore and perpetuate the authority of this Government and the life of the nation, no matter what consequences are involved in our fidelity.

Nevertheless, this work of restoring the Republic, preserving the institutions of democratic liberty, and justifying the hopes and toils of our fathers, shall not fail to be performed; and we pledge, without hesitation, to the President of the United States the most loyal and cordial support hereafter, as heretofore, in the exercise of the functions of his great office. We recognize in him the Chief Executive Magistrate of the Nation, the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, their responsible and constitutional head, whose rightful authority and power, as well as the constitutional powers of Congress, must be vigorously and religiously guarded and preserved, as the condition on which alone our form of Government, and the constitutional rights and liberties of the people themselves can be saved from the wreck of anarchy or from the gulf of despotism. In submission to the laws which may have been or which may be duly enacted, and to the lawful orders of the President, coöperating always in our own spheres in the National Government, we mean to continue in the most vigorous exercise of all our lawful and proper powers, contending against treason, rebellion and the public enemies, and whether in public life or in the private station supporting the arms of the Union until its cause shall conquer, until final victory shall perch upon its standard, or the rebel foe shall yield a dutiful, rightful and unconditional submission.

And impressed in the conviction that an army of reserve ought, until the war shall end, to be constantly kept on foot, to be raised, armed, equipped and trained at home, and ready for emergencies, we respectfully ask the President to call for such a force of volunteers for one year's service, of not less than 100,000 in the aggregate, the quota of each State to be raised after it shall have filled its quotas of the requisitions already made for volunteers and for militia.

We believe that this would be a measure of military prudence, while it would greatly promote the military education of the people.

We hail with heartfelt gratitude and encouraged hope, the proclamation of the President, issued on the 22d instant, declaring emancipated from their bondage all persons held to service or labor as slaves in the rebel States whose rebellion shall last until the first day of January ensuing. The right of any person to retain authority to compel any portion of the subjects of the National Government to rebel against it, or to maintain its enemies, implies, in those who allowed the possession of such authority, the right to rebel themselves, and therefore the right to establish National law or military Government in a State or Territory in rebellion, implies the right and the duty of the Government to liberate the minds of all men living therein, by appropriate proclamations and assurances of protection, in order that all who are capable, intellectually and morally of loyalty and obedience, may not be forced into treason, as the willing tool of rebellious traitors. To have continued indefinitely the most efficient cause, support and stay of the rebellion, would have been in our judgment unjust to the loyal people, whose treasure and lives are made a willing sacrifice on the altar of patriotism, would have discriminated against the wife who is compelled to surrender her husband against the parent who is to surrender his child to the hardships of the camp and the perils of battle, and in favor of rebel masters permitted to retain their slaves. It would have been a final decision alike against humanity, justice, the rights and dignity of the Government, and against a sound and wise national policy. The decision of the President to strike at the root of the rebellion will lend new vigor to the efforts, and new life and hope to the hearts of the people.

Cordially tendering to the President our respectful assurances of personal and official confidence, we trust and believe that the policy now inaugurated will be crowned with success, will give speedy and triumphant victories over our enemies, and secure to this nation and to this people the blessing and favor of Almighty God. We believe that the blood of the heroes who have already fallen, and those who may yet give up their lives to their country, will not have been shed in vain. The splendid valor of our soldiers, their patient endurance, their manly patriotism, and their devotion to duty, demand from us and from all their countrymen the homage of the sincerest gratitude, and the pledge of our constant reinforcement and support. A just regard for these brave men whom we have contributed to place in the field, and for the importance of the duties which may lawfully pertain to us hereafter, has called us into friendly conference; and now, presenting to our National Chief Magistrate this conclusion of our deliberations, we devote ourselves to our country's service, and we will surround the President in our constant support, trusting that the fidelity and zeal of the loyal States and people will always assure him that he will be constantly maintained in pursuing with vigor this war for the preservation of the National life and the hopes of humanity.

[Signed.]

A. G. CURTIN,
JOHN A. ANDREW,
RICHARD YATES,
ISRAEL WASHBURNE, JR.,
EDWARD SALOMON,
SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD,
O. P. MARTIN, (by D. G. Rose, his representative.)
WM. SPRAGUE,
F. H. PIERPONT,
DAVID TOD,
N. S. BERRY,
AUSTIN BLAIR.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 2.

THE EMANCIPATION COMMISSION.

The Emancipation Commissioners will, on 1st of November, close the examination of cases where compensation is claimed for slaves freed by the Emancipation Act. They will then proceed to make out their final report.

THE REBEL CONSCRIPTION.

Numbers of rebel conscripts daily come within our lines at Centreville, to escape the intolerable hardships of a service in which they are compelled to fight against their country, without even the common comforts of soldier life. Several refugees from Fredericksburgh, Va., arrived here to-day, and report that the rebel Government is enforcing the conscription act with pitiless severity. More than six hundred had already been forced into the rebel ranks from that city. We have reliable information that large forces of rebel conscripts pass daily through Culpepper toward Winchester. Deserters state that the number was at least 10,000 during three days last week. They are poorly armed, mostly with shot-guns, though many have guns captured at Manassas and Bull Run. They are destitute of uniforms, and generally of shoes and hats. They are marched directly to the front, a great many being Unionists, who declare they will not fight, but will desert at the first opportunity.

THE PROCLAMATION.

Persons from the neighborhood of Warrenton and Culpepper say that the President's proclamation will have no effect in that region, because there will be left no slaves to free. Great numbers of negroes, both slave and free, are being sent to Richmond—the free negroes to be sold to compensate those who have lost their slaves. Thus is the leaven of freedom being distributed.

IMPORTANT MILITARY INVESTIGATIONS.

The Military Board over which Gen. HUNTER presides, is not a mere Court of Inquiry, as erroneously stated in some papers, but a Military Commission, invested with the highest powers known to military law. Its composition in this case is excellent, and its investigations bid fair to become of the greatest importance. In the character of the officers composing this Commission, we have every guaranty that the most searching scrutiny will attend every case examined, and punishment be sternly meted out to all convicted criminals. The Harper's Ferry case is at present under examination, and will be followed up, it is hoped, by others of like character.

A TREASURY CIRCULAR.

The Treasury Department has just issued a circular of instruction to Collectors and other officers of the customs, in executing certain provisions of the Tariff Act of July 14, 1862, by which it is provided that where the original invoice is produced at the time of making entry thereof, and the tare shall be specified therein, the consignee, owners or agents must declare in writing their assent to the estimate of tare as set forth in the invoice, and if the Collector or naval officer see fit the tare shall be so estimated. In the absence of such written assent, or if the Collector doubts the correctness of the tare as specified in the invoice, it will be his duty to cause the actual tare or weight of the cask or package to be ascertained, and for that purpose he may cause to be emptied and weighed such number of casks and packages as he may think proper. In all other cases actual tare only shall be allowed.

The following regulation is prescribed relative to the 21st section, relative to the withdrawal of goods from public stores or bonded warehouses, viz.: All goods, wares or merchandise transhipped to a port on the Pacific or western coast may, on arrival there, be entered for consumption, without it is one year from the date of the original importation into the United States, or may be warehoused for such period of the three years authorized by law as may not have expired since their first arrival in the United States.

DEPARTURE OF THE DANISH MINISTER.

Col. W. R. RAASLOFF, for several years past the esteemed Minister of Denmark to the United States, left Washington, yesterday, for his own country, whence he will start for China, having been commissioned by his Government to negotiate a treaty of commerce with the Celestial Empire.

PAROLED SPIES.

Among the paroled prisoners now at large in this city, is a young man named JULIAN W. LEE, who claims to be a son of the rebel Gen. LEE. Some months ago he was arrested on the charge of furnishing information to the enemy, but was released after a few weeks' confinement, upon his parole of honor. He circulates among the *bon ton* secesh families of Washington, and spares no pains to convince those who will listen to him of the justice of the rebel cause. The sooner we are rid of these fellows (which will be soon, as all paroled prisoners have been ordered to report to headquarters previous to being exchanged,) the better. Much of the contraband information which reaches the rebel capital, it is safe to assert, proceeds from these paroled prisoners, who have free access to all sources from which correct information comes; and that which correspondents are prohibited from sending by telegraph.

RENOMINATED.

Col. FARNSWORTH, of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, has received information that he was, yesterday, renominated for Congress by the Republican Union Convention in the Second Illinois Congressional District on the first ballot.

Western men are delighted with the news from Cincinnati, of the nomination to Congress of JOHN GROESBECK and JOHN A. GURLEY. They say the reëlection of the latter is sure, and that there is at least a fair chance that GROESBECK may succeed PENDLETON, the present Peace Democrat member from the First Cincinnati District.

TURNED UP.

Acting Assistant Paymaster NIBLO, of the Navy, recently published as missing, has recently reported to the proper department.

RECOGNIZED.

AMADAS SAUVERE has been recognized by the President as Vice-Consul of France at the City of Baltimore.

SICK AND WOUNDED IN HOSPITALS.

The number of sick and wounded in the various hospitals here amounts at present to 18,000. About 6,000 wounded from the battle-fields in Maryland have been sent here and to other places, exclusive of 3,500 remaining in Frederick and vicinity.

DISLOYAL EMPLOYE ARRESTED.

V. R. JACKSON, an employe in the City Post-office, was arrested on Monday night by order of the Provost-Marshal, charged with delivering letters from Richmond to parties here. He was one of the captured nurses.

REBEL STATE PRISONERS.

About three hundred State prisoners are in confinement here at present.

DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI.

It will be seen by the following General Order that the State of Kansas is again, for the third time, included in the Department of Missouri:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 19, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 135.—1. By direction of the President the States of Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, and the bordering Indian Territory, will constitute the Department of the Missouri, and will be commanded by Maj.-Gen. S. R. CURTIS; Headquarters at St. Louis.

Alton, Illinois, is attached to the Department of the Missouri.

2. Western Virginia is attached to the Department of the Ohio; Headquarters at Cincinnati.

By order of the Secretary of War,
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adj't-Gen.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The President a Visitor to Gen. McClellan's Headquarters.

The Reconnoissance Across the River on Wednesday.

The Enemy Routed from Martinsburgh.

A Brisk Skirmish with the Rebel Cavalry.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Thursday, Oct. 2.

President LINCOLN arrived at Harper's Ferry on a special train from Washington, yesterday afternoon. He was met by Maj. KIPP and Capt. SUMNER and escorted to Gen. SUMNER's headquarters.

The President was accompanied by Maj.-Gen. McCLERNAND, of the army of the West, and members of his Staff, the Marshal of the District of Columbia, thd President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and several other gentleman.

At Gen. SUMNER's headquarters he was met by Gen. McCLELLAN. After a cordial interview, the President, accompanied by Gen. McCLELLAN, Gen. SUMNER and a brilliant cavalcade, composed of Division and Brigade Generals, with members of their Staffs, proceeded to review Gen. SUMNER's splendid army corps on Bolivar Heights. The troops presented a fine appearance, and greeted the President and Gen McCLELLAN with great enthusiasm.

The President also visited the ruin of the railroad bridge and Government buildings at Harper's Ferry, when he returned to Bolivar, and passed the night with Gen. SUMNER.

This morning the President, accompanied by Gen. SUMNER and oteer Generals, visited the troops on Loudon and Maryland Heights, and rode over the ground where our troops surrendered.

At noon he left Harper's Ferry and rode over to Gen. McCLELLAN's headquarters. During the afternoon, Gen. McCLELLAN conducted the President over the Antietam battle-field, accompanied by a brilliant array of officers, including Gen. McCLELLAN's Staff.

The President manifested the greatest interest in everything connected with our recent victory.

In the evening he returned to Gen. McCLELLAN's headquarters, where he will pass the night in camp. He was serenaded by the band of the Second Cavalry.

To-morrow he will review the other troops of the Army of the Potomac.

On Saturday he will return to Washington, on a special train, *via* Frederick.

The President is in excellent health and spirits, and is highly pleased with the good condition of the troops.

THE RECONNOISSANCE OF WEDNESDAY.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 2.

The following dispatch is from a Special Correspondent of the TIMES:

SHARPSBURGH, Md., Thursday, Oct. 2.

A cavalry and artillery reconnoissance was made to Martinsburgh yesterday. At 8 o'clock in the morning, Gen. PLEASANTON, with the Eighth Illinois, Eighth Pennsylvania, and Third Indiana Cavalry Regiments, and GIBSON's United States Battery, crossed the Potomac at Blackburn's Ford, and proceeded on the road to Martinsburgh. When one and a half miles out the enemy's videttes were discovered and driven in. Our force pursued them to within half a mile of Martinsburgh, when one piece of artillery was brought up and some rebel cavalry which was seen a short distance beyond the town was shelled. The enemy, numbering about five hundred, fled from the town, and crossed Bromly's Ford across the Opequan Creek. Our cavalry did not follow.

At Martinsburgh twenty-five conscripts were released. Our force remained in Martinsburgh about half an hour, and then returned toward Shepherdstown. The enemy collected his forces and gave pursuit, attacking our cavalry at the point where the Williamsport and Winchester road crosses the road from Martinsburgh to Shepherdstown. The enemy's cavalry near Williamsport came up and joined in the attack.

The Eighth Illinois, under command of Maj. MEDILL, with GIBSON's Battery, formed the rear-guard, and was the principal force engaged—the Third Indiana and Eighth Pennsylvania having been detached for guard and picket duty. The enemy presented a bold front, and advanced with determination, evidently impressed with the belief that we had but one piece of artillery. He soon discovered his mistake, however, when his ranks were ploughed with shot from all of GIBSON's pieces. The Eighth Illinois emptied the contents of their carbines and pistols at close range, which were replied to by the rebels. The enemy followed our force to within a short distance of Shepherdstown.

The enemy's loss greatly exceeded our own. Besides the following list of wounded and missing, we had three horses shot. With two or three exceptions, our loss was confined to the Eighth Illinois.

WOUNDED IN EIGHTH ILLINOIS.

Co. C—Charles H. Jones, leg; Truman J. Wilder, neck and shoulder; Peter P. Chase, neck; L. A. Lincoln, nose.

Co. L—Sergt. E. S. Daggett, neck; Asa W. Weldon, head; Corp. Frank B. Lee, wrist; Sergt. Chas Bradley, hand.

Co. F—Sergt. H. A. Pearsons, arm; Stephen M. Dutridge, arm.

Co. G—L. P. Justy, head; John M. Pestana, sprain; James O'Brien, leg.

MISSING.

Sergt. Delos Martin, Co. C; Corp. George W. McKenzie, Co. C; Samuel Houghton, Co. C; Calvin Weits, Co. L.

LEE'S ARMY.

From the Washington Star, Oct. 1.

Our information from Gen. McCLELLAN's army is up to yesterday afternoon, when he was busy, as ever since his late engagements, in getting his new troops into proper condition—a work of some time, as experience has invariably proved. Nevertheless, he is accomplishing it satisfactorily and with dispatch.

Since his retreat into Virginia, LEE has undoubtedly received reinforcements to the extent of between twenty and thirty thousand men, all conscripts, with very few exceptions. Yet his army, we believe, is not stronger to-day than immediately after the battle of Antietam, owing to the large number of deserters (from among the conscripts,) who go off daily in droves of twenty, fifty or a hundred, and wander over the country in the rear.

LEE is still conscripting in the country around him with remorseless energy, seizing all under 45 who fall within his reach, taking citizens walking in the streets accompanied by their wives and children. The presence of troops so obtained in his ranks in so much larger numbers than before can hardly fail to weaken the efficiency of his veteran and willing men greatly in the next series of engagements, which, it is believed in our army, can hardly be postponed more than ten days longer, unless LEE's army dissolves of its own accord before that time, through desertions, lack of clothing, scarcity of provisions, &c.; the country within reach of his commissaries and quartermasters having already been cleaned almost as bare as the palm of one's hand to clothe and feed his army.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

A Visit from Gen. McClellan—A Reconnoissance.

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Tuesday. Sept. 30, 1862.

Gen. McCLELLAN, accompanied by his Staff, paid a visit to this place on Saturday. After riding through the village and spending an hour with Gen. SUMNER at his headquarters, he returned to Sharpsburgh, ten miles distant, about 4½ o'clock in the afternoon.

Yesterday morning another important reconnoissance was made in the direction of Winchester. The force, under the command of Maj. WHITING, consisting of the Fifth and Sixth Cavalry and two pieces of a horse battery, proceeded to within one mile and a half of Charleston, Lieut. ASH, who held the advance, approaching the place in the same manner as Capt. DRUMMOND had on the Friday previous.

We drove in their pickets, capturing one, with his horse; and on discovering their cavalry drawn up this side of the vilage, so arranged our own as to mask the cannon, which coming stealthily forward, poured a sudden shower of grape and canister among them before they were aware of their presence. The rebels immediately fled, and we advanced until meeting their forces drawn up in line of battle at Charlestown and supported with artillery. Our guns immediately opened upon them, and were replied to with solid shot, which, though striking uncomfortably close, injured no one. Not wishing to bring on a general engagement, our forces withdrew, reaching the Ferry about 1 o'clock in the day. This second reconnoissance settles the fact that the rebels intend to make the line between Winchester and Martinsburgh their base of defensive operations. Though having but a comparatively small force at Charlestown, they present a bold front in order to deceive us, while they are fortifying at Winchester and destroying the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad track above and below Martinsburgh. Two citizens who had been impressed, and were being conveyed to the rebel army, were liberated by our men. They confirm the statements of numerous refugees, that the rebels are forcing all able-bodied men through the Valley into their ranks. A rebel Lieutenant, who had gone out to procure breakfast at a farm-house, was brought in by our pickets on Sunday. The statement of the Washington *Star*, that Gen. BURNSIDE's Corps had moved to this place, is not true. They occupy their old position on the Maryland side. J.

FURTHER FROM PENSACOLA.

A Large Naval Expedition Getting Ready There—The Inhabitants of Florida Getting Sick of the War—Reconnoissances at Mobile, &c.

Our naval reporter boarded the *Iroquois*, yesterday, at the Navy-yard. She brings five days' later news from Pensacola.

A large naval expedition was concentrating at that port, and another, supposed to be intended for acting in concert with it, was to rendezvous at a given point off the coast of South Carolina.

The United States steam frigate *Susquehanna*, which had previously been ordered on active service, was condemned after a survey.

The officers of the fleet had several interviews with rebel inhabitants of Florida, many of whom expressed themselves sick of the rebellion. All the luxuries and necessaries of life were dearer in the interior than ever in Virginia. Scouts from some of the gunboats report intense suffering among the poor whites of Florida and Alabama.

The *Hartford*, flag-ship of the entire squadron under Admiral FARRAGUT, had just been put in first-rate order, and rumors were rife that another fleet was about to be sent from the North to reinforce the Admiral.

Soldiers were deserting from the rebel forces in Alabama, which were not very numerous in the neighborhood of Mobile. The reconnoissance recently made toward that city was to be followed by others but the vessels and officers to participate in them had not been made known.

Three iron-clad ships from New-York and Boston were reported to be looked for by the Commander-in-Chief.

The United States sloop-of-war *Preble*, which represented the American navy at the naval *fête* at Cherbourg, had been temporarily detached from active duty, and made a hospital ship.

There was a rumor, not believed, however, that WILSON's Zouaves were to be soon ordered to Virginia.

The health of the fleet was very good.

The *Iroquois* is almost worn out with constant service. She arrived at this port yesterday morning, and proceeded to the Navy-yard for repairs. She left at Pensacola, Sept. 24, the United States ships *Brooklyn, Hartford, Potomac, Preble*, and the gunboats *Cayuga, Oneida* and *St. Jago de Cuba*—all well—and the second division of the mortar fleet.

LIST OF OFFICERS.—EDWARD T. NICHOLS, Commander; Daniel B. Harmany, Lieutenant and Executive Officer; Frederick McNair, Lieutenant; Benj. Vreeland, Surgeon; Robt. H. Clark, Paymaster; John McFarland, Acting Master; Charles F. Willard, Acting Master; John H. Long, First Assistant Engineer, in charge; E. S. Boynton, Third Assistant Engineer; Frank H. Haine, Third Assistant Engineer; John H. Hunt, Third Assistant Engineer; Wm. Lanner, Acting Third Assistant Engineer; Wm. P. Farman, Paymaster's Clerk; Jacob M. Smalley, Acting Master's Mate; John A. Dixon, Carpenter; George Price, Acting Gunner.

From San Francisco.

ANOTHER LARGE SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE NATIONAL SANITARY COMMISSION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Sept. 30.

Trade is very dull and greatly depressed. Considerable quantities of drills, turpentine, tar, pitch and resin are going on shipboard for New-York.

Money is tight and in active demand, at an advance in rates of 1½ to 2 per cent. The stringency is caused by the large shipments of corn and the inadequacy of the mint to supply the deficiencies for the time being.

Sight Exchange on New-York rules at 12@16 ℘ cent. discount. Sterling bills sell for 48 ℘ cent. premium for Bankers', and 49@49¼ for commercial bills.

Legal tender notes are at 9 to 10 ℘ cent. discount.

Sixty thousand dollars goes forward by to-morrow's steamer for the National Sanitary Commission, being an additional contribution of San Francisco alone. This sum will be materially increased by further city subscriptions, and by the subscriptions throughout the State which have earnestly commenced.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

The Commencement of Heavy Skirmishing.

DEFEAT OF THE REBELS.

Capture of Forty Thousand Rounds of Ammunition.

Arrival of the Cumberland Gap Forces at the Ohio.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 2.

The *Journal* is informed of a sharp skirmish last night, between Gen. SILL's advance and 2,000 rebel cavalry, at Floyd's Fork, the enemy being posted on the surrounding hills. We repulsed them, but they returned. We then brought our artillery against them when they again fled. We captured in an old house in that vicinity forty thousand rounds of ammunition.

Heavy musketry firing was heard on the Shelbyville Road, sixteen miles distant, at nine this morning; result unknown.

The *Journal* also says a skirmish occurred this morning, five miles distant, on the Bardstown Road. The rebels were repulsed. Their loss is unknown. Our loss was 25 killed and wounded.

Gen. G. W. MORGAN, with his whole force from Cumberland Gap, has reached the Ohio River, opposite Portsmouth.

Cannonading has been heard to-day near Mount Washington, in the vicinity of Salt River.

The rebels evacuated Shelbyville last night, first compelling the storekeepers to receive Confederate scrip for what they wanted.

At Paris, Ky., all the storekeepers, except two secesh, sent their goods away. The rebels procured of the two a supply of blankets, paying in Confederate scrip. The blankets giving out, they insisted on cutting up these storekeepers carpets for blanketing.

The secesh storekeepers declined receiving Confederate scrip for the carpets, when they were arrested and put in jail for discrediting Confederate scrip.

We learn that KIRBY SMITH has been playing the same game upon several secesh storekeepers at Lexington.

NINE MONTHS TROOPS.

Important Order from the State Adjutant-General's Office.

Nine Months' Volunteers to be Accepted Until the Draft is Made.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Oct. 2, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 75—1. The quota of this State, called for by the Proclamation of the President of July 2, having been organized and placed in service, leaving a balance of twenty thousand three years' volunteers to apply on the quota of August 4, Volunteers for nine months will be accepted to complete such quota, until the final orders for the draft.

2. Such nine months' volunteers will be recruited, subsisted and equipped as provided in General-Orders No. 52, for volunteers for three years. They will be organized into companies for the infantry arm of the service, and attached to regiments in the field, except a limited number to be accepted and organized as independent companies of riflemen or sharpshooters. Applications for authorizations to raise companies or parts of companies, will be sent, properly indorsed, by the Chairman or some member of the local Committees to this Department. Enlistment and other blanks can be procured from the same source, or from the Commandant of the dépôt for the district.

3. The regimental camps in the several Districts will be discontinued as fast as the regiments now organizing are completed, and all unattached companies of three years' volunteers, and such as may volunteer for nine months' service, under the provisions of this order, will assemble at the dépôts established for their respective Districts in General Orders No. 67. Requisition for the transportation of recruits to dépôts will be made by recruiting officers on the Quartermaster of the dépôt for their District, or, where no Quartermaster has been appointed, on the Quartermaster-General, at No. 51 Walker-street, New-York.

4. The enrolling boards of towns for which the enrollment books have not been filed, as required by paragraph II. of General Orders No. 67, are directed to transmit, without further delay, the requisite copies to be filed in this office, and in the offices of the Sheriffs of their respective counties.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

WHAT NEW-YORK HAS DONE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Oct. 2.

The State of New-York has raised 20,000 three years' volunteers over her quota, under the first call for 300,000 men.

FROM SOUTHWEST MISSOURI.

Strength and Location of the Rebel Forces Threatening an Invasion—The Whole Force Estimated at Forty Thousand Men—Their Expectations, &c.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Thursday, Oct. 2.

A highly-responsible and reliable gentleman, who has enjoyed advantageous opportunity for ascertaining the number and location of the rebel forces menacing our southern border, and who has been in some of their camps within ten days, represents that in Newton County, five miles south of Granby, there are 4,500 rebels, under command of COFFEE and SHELBY. Seven miles west of Neosho, in the same county, are 7,000, under command of Gen. COOPER, brother of the Adjutant-General of the rebel army. Half of this number under COOPER are Indians, all well armed. At Pea Ridge, Gen. RAINS has 4,500, and Gen. CARROLL, 2,000. South of Forsyth, just over the Arkansas line, Gen. PARSONS has 3,000; and near PARSONS, toward the east, is Gen. McBRIDE, with about about 3,000. At Little Rock, Gen. HOLMES has 17,000.

The above figures show an aggregate force of 40,000 rebels. Of this, 23,000 are either within the boundaries of Missouri, or on its southern line. The whole force is under the command of Gen. HOLMES.

The rebels in all the camps indulge confident expectations of wintering in St. Louis, and entertain not a shadow of a doubt of their ability to do so.

The Conscript act of the Confederate States is in full force in Newton and McDonald Counties. All citizens of the requisite age are seized and compelled to enter the rebel service, or leave the country. Many prominent citizens of these counties have fled to avoid the conscription.

Gen. HINDMAN is under arrest, arising from a misunderstanding between himself and PIKE, the cause of which is unknown.

CITY POLITICS.

Democratic Fusion.

PLAN OF REUNION BETWEEN TAMMANY AND MOZART.

The Tammany and Mozart Conference Committees, appointed to report a plan of consolidation for the City Democracy, met yesterday, at 2 P. M., at Tammany Hall. The following are the names of the Committees:

MOZART.—Ex-Mayor Fernando Wood, Sheriff Jas. Lynch, Mr. Lockwood, of the Second Ward; Mr. Kennedy, of the Fifth; and Mr. Harrison, of the Fifteenth.

TAMMANY.—Messrs. E. B. Hart, E. C. McConnell, Wm. Miner, John E. Devlin, and R. B. Connolly.

A resolution was adopted embodying a plan of action to be submitted to the Tammany and Mozart General Committees, as follows:

Resolved, That finding it impracticable to unite the General Committees at this time, but that believing a union can and should be made upon candidates, we hereby recommend that such action be taken by the General Committee, whom we represent, or by the Nominating Conventions which may be created by their action, as will thoroughly and completely unite the Democracy of the County upon the several candidates to be voted for at the ensuing elections.

In the evening, the Tammany General Committee met, and a most turbulent time they had of it. The Connolly interest, and the Boole interest, both found vent for their enthusiasm in whisky and low talk. In the bar-room there were cheers for both of the parties mentioned, with something more in the shape of a *salvo*. The Police were on hand, however, in large numbers, under the lead of Acting Capt. HUGHES, and prevented any serious breach of the peace.

Up stairs, a vote was taken upon the resignation of Gen. CORCORAN in favor of Mr. KAVANAGH from the Fourteenth Ward, which was considered a test vote; and the friends of GENET and CONNOLLY went in strong for declining the resignation and the rejection of KAVANAGH, which resulted in the overthrow of the latter by a large majority.

Mr. NELSON J. WATERBURY now took the stand, and made a strong speech in favor of Gov. SEYMOUR, indorsing *in toto* everything that gentleman had promulgated in his late speech, and predicting the utter disruption of the Republican Party after this election.

Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE also addressed the assemblage upon the same topic, during which a "free fight" was being indulged in the lobby between the Boyle and Connolly factions. The Police quickly dispersing the disturbers, a most excitable scene occurred upon the sidewalk. Everybody was ready for a fight, and the utmost turmoil prevailed. In the meantime the Committee members continued to talk about the war, and without coming to any understanding upon municipal matters, the crowd dispersed, leaving the great Democratic hubbub in quiet possession of their wigwam until so late an hour that it is impossible this morning to give the *dénouement*.

MOZART HALL GENERAL COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Mozart Hall General Committee was held, last evening, at their headquarters, for the purpose of taking into consideration the resolution which was passed at a meeting of conference, in the afternoon, at Tammany Hall, BENJAMIN RAY, Chairman, presiding. After considerable discussion, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, The Committee of Conference has reported to this body that a union of the Democratic Committees can be effected at this time; therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of Conference, acting in conjunction with the Executive Committee of this body, and by consultation with the members of this General Committee from the several wards, be authorized and empowered to confer with the General Committee of the Tammany Society, or any sub or nominating committee representing it, or with any other Democratic organization, with full power to unite and agree upon, or nominate or to call primary elections to nominate the candidates to be supported for the several offices, to be voted for at the ensuing election; and any action taken by said Committees of Conference and the Executive Committee upon this subject of nominations, and any nominations made by them shall be binding upon this General Committee and upon the Democracy of Mozart Hall.

Speeches were made by Hon. FERNANDO WOOD and GILBERT DEAN in favor of the union of the Democracy of the State. A Committee was appointed to make arrangements for a grand Seymour ratification meeting.

Meeting to Ratify the Nomination of Gen Wadsworth for Governor.

An enthusiastic meeting was held last evening at the Republican Central Committee Rooms, corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway, by the citizens of the Eighteenth Ward, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Gen. JAMES S. WADSWORTH for Governor. The meeting was organized by the appointment of E. P. COWLES as Chairman, with a number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

Mr. WM. W. NORTHROP then offered the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the importance of the success of our Union ticket at our coming State election cannot be over-estimated, for it will in a measure settle the question whether the Administration shall be sustained in pursuing a policy directly aimed at the suppression of the rebellion, the preservation of the Union, and the overthrow of that stupendous evil which has plunged our great Republic into a civil war.

Resolved, That the Union nominations made at our recent State Conventions, meet our strongest approbation, and that we owe to our country every influence within our command to secure, by an overwhelming majority, the election of all the candidates.

Resolved, That we hail with great pleasure the nomination of Gen. JAMES S. WADSWORTH [cheers] for Governor, because he is a strong and upright Union man; because he is in favor of forcing the rebels to submit to all the requirements of a good Government; because he is in favor of sustaining the President in promulgating and enforcing his recent Proclamation [cheers] relative to the emancipation of the slaves of rebels on the conditions stated, and because he is eminently fitted for this high position, and will stand by the Union in all its perils, duties, and efforts for preservation and unparalleled greatness in the future.

Resolved, That the noble course pursued by LYMAN TREMAIN for the Government in this crisis of its career and history, demands our admiration and support in good faith to elect him by as large a majority as we shall our distinguished candidate for Governor. [Cheers.]

Resolved, That we are earnestly in favor of the President's Proclamation respecting the slaves of rebels. That a vigorous prosecution of the war demands this policy, as well as the peace and prosperity of the country, and we pledge all our influence in support of this great and wise measure. [Cheers.]

The meeting was then addressed by David Dudley Field, Esq., Hon. Hy. B. Stanton, Hon. E. Delafield Smith, Hon. Rufus F. Andrews, Philip Frankenheimer and others.

Nominations for Congress.

BOSTON, Mass., Thursday, Oct. 2.

The Republican Convention for the Tenth District of this State, to-day, nominated Hon. H. L. DAWES for reëlection to Congress.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 2.

The Republicans of the Thirty-first District, in Convention to-day, nominated Hon. REUBEN E. FENTON for reëlection to Congress by acclamation, and with great enthusiasm.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 2.

The Republicans of the Fifth District to-day nominated JOHN B. ALLEN for reëlection to Congress.

UTICA, Thursday, Oct. 2.

The Democratic Convention of the Oneida District, which met in Rome to-day, unanimously nominated Hon. FRANCIS KERNAN for Congress by acclamation. The Union Convention held at Rome also unanimously nominated the same gentleman.

Arrival of Another Rebel Steamer at Liverpool from Charleston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 2.

British steamer *Lloyd's* (we learn by the *Europa*) arrived at Liverpool Sept. 20, having run the blockade at Charleston, with 1,775 bales of cotton.

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Destruction of the Village of Prentiss—Punishing Guerrillas—Rebel Outrages against the Contrabands, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Steamer Gladiator, near Helena, Ark., }
Tuesday, Sept. 23, 1862. }

The expedition down the river, of which I wrote in my last, returned on Saturday, the 19th inst. It was composed of six companies of the Thirty-third Illinois Infantry, under Lieut.-Col. Lippincott, in the transports *Alhambra* and *Iatan*, attended by the ram *Queen of the West*. On their way down they were fired into by a band of outlaws, numbering about 100, near the Village of Prentiss, the county seat of Bolivar County, killing two soldiers and two negro laborers, and wounding two others. Our men returned the fire, killing two of the rebels and wounding seven. Lieut. Col. L. immediately sent Adjutant Gove ashore with a flag of truce, and informed the inhabitants of the village that he would give them 30 minutes to leave, after which he would shell the town and burn it. They fled, and in an hour every house in the place was in flames, except a large one a little out of the town. Learning subsequently that that house was the dwelling of the commander of the rebels, they landed and burned that on their return. They passed down the river, destroying flat-boats and skiffs, to within a few miles of Vicksburgh.

When returning, as they approached Bolivar Bend a man informed them that a large force of guerrillas, with a battery, were waiting for them in the Bend. Lashing their boats together *echelon*, with the ram next the Mississippi shore, and with sharpshooters on the boats wherever a cover could be found, they passed on, the channel obliging them to go close to the shore. For the purpose of drawing our men out on deck, so that they might be raked by grape and canister, a squad of rebels opened fire from the bushes, to which no reply was made.

Instantly the howitzers on the transports and the guns on the ram were loaded and stood ready to fire whenever the enemy's battery should uncover. They had not long to wait. They opened upon the boats fiercely, throwing shot and grape, being supported by about a thousand men. The guns on the boats and the sharpshooters replied instantly. In a few minutes a shell thrown from the bow of the *Iatan* burst under one of the enemy's guns, throwing it high into the air and turning it over. The fight continued about 20 minutes, during which two of our men were killed and two mortally wounded. We could not learn the number killed and wounded on the other side, as all of them, except the men who worked the battery, were hidden by the levee. Our boats were completely riddled with grape-shot, and it is a wonder so few were hurt.

One instance of bravery is worthy of record. The rebels poured a hot fire of musketry upon the artillerymen who were working a howitzer on the aft deck of the ram, killing one and wounding several, and silenced the gun. Lieut.-Col. Ellet, commanding the ram, saw it and rushed into the shower of bullets and loaded the piece and fired it; seeing which, the artillerymen returned to their post and worked the gun till their boats were out of reach. The rebels gave us a parting salute by sending a shot after us which entered the stern of the *Alhambra* and passed through the whole length of the boat over the heads of the men who were crowded into the cabin.

A HARD CASE.

On the 20th Gen. Charles E. Hovey's command moved up from Old Town and camped about eight miles below Helena. On the morning of the 21st, as I sat in a tent looking over upon the opposite shore, I saw about 20 contrabands gathered upon the bank. By the aid of a glass I counted 16 men, two women and three children, all evidently anxious to cross the river to our camp. A skiff was sent across and brought over four, but before it had time to return, six armed men rode up and commenced firing upon those poor timid creatures. Some ran over the sandy shore for the brush; some plunged into the water, and some were driven off by those *chivalrous sons of the South*. They shot at one negro in the water three times before they killed him. After they had run them into the brush, I heard twenty or thirty shots, and presume they carried out the order of Jeff. Davis to *shoot every slave who attempts to go into the National lines, or has been in the National camps*. Are they savages? Tell the secession sympathisers that their chivalrous friends shoot down *unarmed men, women and children* if they dare now to attempt to secure their personal freedom, or gratify their curiosity to look at an encampment of United States soldiers. After the guerrillas separated themselves from the negroes, we sent a few shells after them, but presume none of them were hurt.

There is a prospect that our army will move soon, to act in conjunction with a large force of the new recruits now being organized in the West. There will be warm work on this field soon.

Hindman has an army of 30,000 going toward Missouri, and another of 20,000 to operate in Arkansas. Hindman's game must be checkmated. To answer the question, *how we intend to do it?* might defeat us.

Gen. Steele's policy in reference to the slaves who come into our lines, has produced some ill-feeling, but I think it results from a misconstruction of it. He is determined to put this army on a war footing. To do this he will put beyond the lines, whether slave or free, black or white, every person whose presence weakens it. The unemployed slaves in our camps do greatly weaken our army. The females are in too many instances made to serve as prostitutes. Their presence is demoralizing. There are a few exceptions. It may appear cruel to take the men to labor and leave the women and children on the plantations; but Gen. Steele says war is cruel in all its aspects. We don't bring our wives and children into camp. For a similar reason we must put slave women and children out, unless they are servants, in which case the officers employing them must be responsible for them, and see that they and their goods do not cumber our transportation when we move. Gen. Steele will not deliver a fugitive slave to his master, nor aid the master by sending the slave beyond the lines at a time and place which the master might desire; but he will cause all useless persons to be put beyond his lines.

KINNAN.

Parson Brownlow on the Emancipation Proclamation.

Parson Brownlow made a characteristic speech at the Michigan State Fair, on Thursday last. In the course of it he said:

Regarding Mr. Lincoln's proclamation I will say, that if he means to free the slaves of rebels in arms, and pay loyal men for them, I am for it, out and out. [Enthusiastic applause.] I think the proclamation well timed, and fortunate at this moment. If it had been made a month or six weeks later, the rebels would have made a proposition themselves to England to take their negroes and colonize them, and I thank God that Old Abe has taken the starch out of them. [Cheers.]

In conclusion, fellow-countrymen, I must stop, for "Richard is not himself again." I wish to say to you all, "Stand by your Government—stand by the army and the navy. The Administration may err. Let us take them with all their errors. When we have got an honest President, let us support him. Let us uphold our boys in the field. I detest these miserable misers at the North, who will not give their money for the support of the Government. These cursed misers get a dime into their fingers, or a fourpence, and their little shrimped up, picayune hearts will not open. When one of these misers get hold of a dime, if you listen closely you may hear it singing that song found in an old Methodist hymn-book:

"Farewell, vain world, I'm going home."

Let us stand by our officers and privates, and push the war with a vim and a vigor, and the rebellion will be put down. If it is necessary I am willing to go as a private to assist. I see enough young men about me to whip a whole rebel division. I have a gallant son who is Colonel of an East Tennessee regiment, and although I have two boys, as God is my judge, I would sooner hear that *that* boy, with all his high prospects, had been riddled from the soles of his feet to the crown of his head, while fighting under the glorious Stars and Stripes, rather than that he had won position and property while fighting under that infernal "dishrag" that now floats over the Southern Confederacy. [Cheers.]

Gen. Cass occupied a seat upon the platform while Parson Brownlow was speaking, and after he had concluded, was called on. He responded as follows:

"I am unable to say anything. My friend, who has just spoken, expresses my sentiments. My heart is in the cause, and I have faith that the virtue and integrity of the American people will crush out the rebellion."

The veteran was most enthusiastically cheered.

Declines a Re-election.

Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 1.

Hon. Alexander H. Rice publishes a card declining a reëlection to Congress.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Proposed Donation to the Blind Mechanics' Association—City Railroad Receipts—"An Opinion as is an Opinion"—Concurrent Action to Appropriate $800 for a Sword for Gen. Corcoran—Debate on the Proposition to Administer Oath of Allegiance to City Employes.

A stated session of the Board of Councilmen was held at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. President Pinckney in the Chair.

The Committee on Donations and Charities presented a report in favor of donating $7,500 to the Blind Mechanics' Association, which was laid over.

The Comptroller reported the returns made to his Department by the Sixth and Eighth avenue Railroad Companies (as required by resolution of the Common Council) of their monthly receipts, from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, of this year, as follows:

Month.	Sixth-av.	Eighth-av.
January	$29,772 69	$31,586 84
February	27,829 32	29,856 06
March	27,852 76	29,376 59
April	30,104 18	29,944 47
May	32,495 22	32,562 81
June	30,754 19	31,432 36
July	27,486 94	30,592 88
August	26,328 31	30,929 87
Total	$232,623 61	$246,281 88

The following communication was read amid roars of laughter:

To the Honorable Board of Councilmen of the City of New-York:

Gentlemen: Upon my arrival at my office this morning I found the following resolution lying upon my table:

Resolved, That the Corporation Counsel be requested to inform this Board—the Board of Aldermen being abolished—on whom the duties of that body will devolve.

I presume the Board desires my views upon the above resolution. Not being called upon to give a legal opinion as to the authority of the Board of Councilmen to abolish the Board of Aldermen, yet I would say, by way of suggestion, that under the provisions of the "Montgomery Charter," the Board of Councilmen being the impeaching Board, I have no doubt but that they have the authority to abolish the Board of Aldermen for *cause*—the Councilmen being, of course, the sole judges of the cause. That cause is fully stated in the resolution, being a "dereliction of duty." It might be suggested that the Aldermen, being a coördinate branch of the Common Council, it would have the same right to abolish the Board of Councilmen that the Board of Councilmen have to abolish the Board of Aldermen. In reply to this proposition it is only necessary to state that the Councilmen, being composed of a larger number, have right to abolish the Board consisting of a lesser number. (Vide Jenkins on the powers of Corporation; p. 294, sec. 8, par. 6—noted in the margin.)

But the question submitted is in the words of the resolution, "The Board of Aldermen being abolished, on whom the duties of that body will devolve." I would reply to the resolution that in my opinion, the Board being abolished, the duties will not devolve upon any one, and that the Board of Councilmen have the entire jurisdiction in all legislative matters pertaining to the City. I would also state that any attempt on the part of the Board of Aldermen to arrange with any candidates as to the division of spoils pertaining to the Street Department, is entirely void, for these reasons:

1. *Imprimis*—Meaning in the first place—The Street Commissioner has not been legally removed from his office, nor has the Deputy.

In Secundis—Meaning in the second place—The Mayor being an honest man, I do not believe he will nominate any person with whom the Ring can make a bargain.

In Tertius—Meaning in the third place—Of course any bargain that may be made will have no binding effect upon any persons.

I beg to state, in conclusion, that this opinion was written before you passed the resolution, and if it does not entirely meet your views, my assistant will frame a resolution to which I can give a satisfactory answer. It is to be distinctly understood no charge is to be made against the City for this legal advice, as under the decision in the case, Sprague *vs.* Providence Plantations, the Court unanimously decided that no man can obtain compensation for voluntary service.

Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
D. B. BRONYON,
Nassau-street, opposite office of Corporation Counsel.

The Chair decided that it could not be noticed further, not being a communication from any department of the City Government, and refused to entertain a motion to print it in the minutes.

The resolution from the Aldermen appointing Mr. Terence P. Smith Sergeant-at-Arms of that Board, in place of Mr. Patrick H. Gallagher, recently deceased, and donating the salary of the office, for the remainder of the year, to his widow—it being understood that Mr. S. will perform the duties without the compensation pertaining to them—was concurred in.

The rebel and National flags presented from Fort Pickens were re-presented to the Board, were reordered—this time in concurrence with the Aldermen—to be accepted, placed in the Governor's Room, and the thanks of the Committee be returned to the donors. The Mayor sent the flags to this Board last July, when the same action was taken. The Aldermen, however, from their prolonged vacation and attention to more important matters, failed to reach the documents relating to the presentation till the other night. The directions usual in such cases were then given, and afterward, somehow or other, the papers were returned to the Councilmen. They are now finally disposed of.

The resolution from the other Board to appropriate $800 and appoint a Joint Committee of Ten to obtain and present to Gen. Corcoran a sword, sash and belt, came up for concurrence.

Mr. Orton opposed it, prefacing his remarks in opposition, however, by saying that he supposed any one who should propose a check on any demonstration of honor to the gallant Gen. Corcoran, probably would meet with the disapprobation of the public; but he felt it to be his duty to object to this proposed expenditure. He did not believe it would accord with Gen. Corcoran's own wishes, because when a banquet was tendered him he signified his desire to avoid pomp and show, and intimated the determination that whatever might be offered in his honor should be presented in the tangible shape of recruits, or aids to obtaining them. Only a short time before proposing the banquet the Common Council declined to offer a special bounty for enlistments, but when Gen. Corcoran said the obtaining of recruits was his chief object, and the swelling of the ranks of his legion the best compliment that he could wish for, the City at once appropriated half a million dollars to help him on in that way. Gen. Corcoran had received high honors from the people, and needed no further testimony to assure him of their high appreciation of his patriotism.

Mr. Ross wished to reduce the sum to $300.

Mr. Stevenson said the General was a modest and deserving man, and ought to have some testimonial from the Corporation.

The resolution was concurred in, and Messrs. Stevenson, Long, Gedney, Gross and Babcock were appointed the Committee of this Board.

The resolution from the other Board, proposing to require the taking of the oath of allegiance by all the City employes, led to a desultory but not very spirited debate.

Mr. Babcock moved to amend, so as to include a support of the Government as a part of the obligation of the oath.

Mr. Gross said every officeholder took an oath to support the United States and Constitution and the State of New-York. Therefore, an additional oath of loyal citizenship was unnecessary.

Mr. Hogan did not like the proposed amendment. For one, he was somewhat dissatisfied with the Government, and would not like to swear that he would sustain it in all its acts. He was ready, however, to swear to support the Constitution of the United States, as often as he might be called upon to do so.

Mr. Orton thought the last speaker rested under a misunderstanding, and had confounded the terms Administration and Government. To change the Administration was a matter of politics, in which they could all indulge without doing wrong, but to change the Government was a work only to be accomplished by revolution.

Mr. Jones opposed the amendment. He was willing to administer an oath to support the Constitution, but he certainly could not approve of some of the acts of the Government. He did not understand the necessity for imprisoning men without process of law. The local and State laws were strong enough to repress disloyalty here, without the aid of the United States authority.

Mr. Webster noticed that there was nothing in the resolution requiring heads of departments to take the oath.

Mr. Stevenson said there was a necessity for a clear declaration from every citizen, to know who are loyal and who are not. He was satisfied that traitors walked Broadway every day—men who drew their pay from the public treasury of the State or the United States. If he could have his way, not only every city, but every United States official should take the oath of allegiance.

Mr. Orton said he could not find fault with the authorities for putting men in Fort Lafayette, but for not having put enough of them there. There were many men walking our streets who richly deserved to be there.

Mr. Hogan moved to amend by inserting, instead of a requirement to support the Government, a requirement to support the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is.

Mr. Keech did not see how a man could swear to that. It would be about as consistent to make the oath so that every man could swear to support the Union as he wished it might be.

Mr. Lent had thought the amendment about supporting the Government was unnecessary, but the discussion here had led him to change his mind, and he was disposed to believe that it ought to be put in and the oath administered to the Common Council.

The Board were unwilling to give up the subject to a vote, and therefore laid it over, and made it the special order at the next meeting.

Adjourned till next Monday afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

An Important Letter from Mr. Seward.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held at its rooms at 1 P. M. yesterday, Albert Gallatin, Esq., presiding, in the absence of Pelatiah Perit, Esq., the Chairman of the Board. The attendance, owing to inclement weather and other causes, was very meagre.

After the discharge of some routine business, Messrs Decius Wadsworth, Wm. B. Smith and Chas. J. Martin were formally elected members of the Chamber. John A. Stevens, Esq., the Secretary, then read the following communication from the Secretary of State, with the accompanying documents, from among which we omit the circular referred to, as it has already been published by this journal and all others throughout the country:

Department of State, }
Washington, Sept. 24, 1862. }

To the Chamber of Commerce of New-York:

Gentlemen: Under the authority of the President I submit to the Chambers of Commerce of commercial cities on the seaboard a copy of a circular which we have heretofore addressed to the diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States in foreign countries, and also an extract from a dispatch which has recently been received from William L. Dayton, Esq., our Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris, relating to the important subject discussed in that circular.

The attention of the Chamber of Commerce at New-York is respectfully called to the suggestions of Mr. Dayton, in regard to a reduction of the price of passage on board emigrant ships.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Appended is the portion of the dispatch above-mentioned:

[EXTRACT.]

[No. 191.] Paris, Sept. 9, 1862.

Sir: A copy of your circular No. 19, dated Aug. 8, 1862, in reference to the wages of labor in the United States, was received by me, and at or about the same time another copy was received by our Consul at this port.

Mr. Bigelow immediately caused it to be published in the French papers. The result has been a perfect "rush" to this Legation. All seem to suppose that they are to have not only ample wages when they get to the United States, but their passage over paid, or in some way provided for by the Government.

They are of course greatly disappointed, or profess to be, to find the contrary. But it seems to me under the inducement of high wages thus held out, and the temptations of our military service, with its pay and bounty, a large emigration must take place: and this would be much increased, permit me to suggest, if this Government could induce ship-owners to lower the price of passage for emigrants. I make the suggestion in the hope that, with the aid of those familiar with these matters, you may hit upon some plan by which it can be carried out. * * *

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WM. L. DAYTON.

On motion of Mr. Marshall, the above, and the consideration of the subject to which they relate, were referred to a Special Committee of Five, composed of the following gentlemen: C. H. Marshall, T. Tileston, Moses H. Grinnell, E. E. Morgan, and John H. Williams.

No further business of importance arising, the Chamber adjourned.

THE NEW CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The Work of Refitting the Merchants' Exchange—Its Progress—The Apartments Occupied by the Warehouse Department—The Rotunda—How it is being Altered and Improved—The New Custom-house not Ready for Occupation.

The work of altering and refitting the building formerly occupied as the Merchants' Exchange, for the use of the different officers of the Customs at this port, progresses slowly. The contract for the work was entered into last Spring, and it was then thought that but little time would be required to make the changes necessary to a transfer of the Custom-house business thither. The changes have been more numerous, and the time required much longer than at first anticipated, so that there is little prospect that the building will be entirely ready for occupancy before the beginning of the year.

The necesity of the Sub-Treasurer for more room was so urgent, however, that the Warehouse Department, which formerly occupied the rooms over the Sub-Treasury, was removed about the middle of August to its new quarters at the Exchange. Temporary desks were fitted up and slight inconveniences submitted to for a time. Now, however, the Department is in good condition, and the rooms occupied by it nearly finished. The Department, which, in the old building, occupied one large room, is now divided in three sub-divisions, each of which has a room to itself. The Deputy and Chief Clerk, together with the Withdrawal clerks, occupy a room on the south side of the building on the floor of the rotunda. Most of the old furniture will be still kept in use after having been thoroughly cleaned and repaired. The clerks of the Liquidating Department have a room on the floor below, as also do the clerks who keep the Warehouse books. The Warehouse Department is the only one which has been enabled thus far to take possession of the new Custom-house.

The rotunda, which is much more handsome and commodious than that in the old building, will be fitted up very neatly. The walls have been thoroughly cleaned and look bright and handsome. A large glass dome in the roof admits an abundance of light to the desks below. In the centre of the room, surrounding the glass skylight through which light reaches the room beneath, a very neat iron railing, nearly six feet high, has been erected. Inside of this railing the desks of the clerks will be located. In front of each desk the railing can be lowered, so that during business hours papers can be passed through and business transacted by the clerks within with the importers and brokers without the railing. Around the outside of this railing a very handsome shelf or counter of white marble is placed for the benefit of the public. This counter, though narrow for the purpose, will be convenient as a writing desk, on which to fill in entries and prepare the papers necessary for the clerks of the Government. Around the circumference of the rotunda is erected a railing similar to the one we have described, with a marble counter outside. Within this inclosure many clerks can be accommodated. The workmanship is creditable, and when the rotunda is completed and ready for occupation, the appearance of the room will be very fine. The iron railings are from the Ornamental Iron Works of Wood & Perot, at Philadelphia.

The offices to be occupied by the Departments not yet removed are being placed in suitable condition. Some of the cases in which the entries and books are kept have been removed from the old Custom-house and placed in position in the new building. The furniture belonging to the Auditor's Department has been removed, and when properly repaired will be put in place. A portion of the furniture of the Naval-office has also been removed.

When the removal of the business takes place, considerable confusion must necessarily ensue, however much care is taken to prevent it. When the Warehouse Department was transferred such was the case.

The separation of the departments has caused some grumbling on the part of the importers and others, who have been compelled to run to and fro in the transaction of their business. It does not appear at present, however, that they will soon be relieved from this inconvenience, as it will take some time longer to effect all the contemplated changes, and to make the necessary repairs.

The passage-ways outside of the rotunda, leading to the rooms on the same floor, and to the staircases which conduct to the floors above, were formerly not inclosed. They are now being incased with frames, in which glass will be set, thus effectually protecting them from rain and snow; the change in the arrangement will not, of course interfere with the light needed in the rooms opening on these passages.

The new building is greatly superior to the old in the amount of light which is admitted to the different rooms. In many of the rooms of the old Custom House the light is insufficient, and the clerks find it necessary to write by gaslight even on a fine day.

The room over the Sub-Treasury, formerly occupied by the Warehouse Department, has been taken possession of by the Sub-Treasurer, and although little has been done to fit it up for his use, he has found it very convenient in delivering the notes of the new postage currency.

Business at the Custom-house.

ANOTHER MONTH OF LARGE RECEIPTS—OVER $5,300,000 RECEIVED FOR DUTY IN SEPTEMBER—COMPARISON OF THE RECEIPTS FOR DUTY IN 1860, 1861 AND 1862—THE EFFECT OF THE RISE OF GOLD AND DEMAND NOTES—PROBABLE REVENUE FROM CUSTOMS FOR THE YEAR—RECEIPTS THUS FAR AT OUR CUSTOM-HOUSE NEARLY $42,000,000.

Two months of the operation of the Tariff Act of 1862 have passed and no diminution in the amount of duties received has yet been apparent. The estimate made, when the last Congress was in session, that the duties could be made to reach the sum of $100,000,000 for the next fiscal year proves not to have been nearly as incorrect as many then prophecied it was. On the supposition that the new tariff would yield the above-named sum the law was framed and the Tax bill passed. The statement that under its operation the amount received would approach that sum was derided in Congress by some members, and was thought by many to be extravagant. It appeared probable that if the war should continue, the importations would diminish, and in consequence, the receipts for duty be less instead of greater than before. It did not seem rational to believe, when the condition of the country was already unfavorable to the importation of foreign goods and merchandise, that the passage of a tariff law, levying higher duties than the ones already imposed, would increase the receipts. It appeared last Spring and Summer as though the importing trade must suffer on account of the encouragement afforded domestic manufactures, and from the unsettled state of the country. But strange to say, though the nation has been and still is involved in its most gigantic war, the people seem to have plenty of money and to expend it more freely than ever in purchasing articles of foreign growth and manufacture. The receipts at our Custom-house in July were unparalleled, but for this there was a good reason, namely, that importations were increased in anticipation of the new Tariff, to take effect on the 1st of August, and that the withdrawals of goods from bond to escape the new duties were very great. It appeared evident to all then that the next month must be a dull one, that the importations must be small, and the receipts greatly inferior to those usual at that season. It did not seem in the least probable that importers would make large purchases abroad at the beginning of the operation of the new tariff, especially when they had been afforded ample opportunity to anticipate it and enter such goods as they were in need of under smaller rates. It seemed that the importations must be small till the stock already on hand should have been consumed. But when the month had passed, the official returns showed that the receipts, though inferior to those of July, were nearly $5,000,000—a sum larger than that received in any month of 1860 or 1861. But a reason could be assigned for this by those who believed that importations must decrease. The new tariff had been in operation only one month, and the heavy receipts might have been due to the arrival of goods shipped by owners who believed the merchandise could reach this country before the 1st of August. Failing in this, the new duties must be paid; this reason could have been assigned with some appearance of validity, but another month has passed, and instead of falling off, the receipts have been greater than in August. For September, they were about $5,300,000. These figures prove that the demand for foreign merchandise is still good, and that the community does not feel inclined to cease its expenditure for them on account of the war.

We have already stated that the receipts this year are in excess of those of 1860 or 1861. A comparison of the monthly revenue in the three years will not be uninteresting, showing, as it will, the state of business before the rebellion, and in the first and second years of its progress:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
January	$3,899,166 17	$2,059,202 33	$3,351,657 22
February	3,378,043 28	2,528,736 83	3,565,063 83
March	3,477,545 74	2,503,178 78	4,281,775 13
April	2,444,267 96	1,643,261 99	4,147,351 00
May	2,466,462 76	979,145 14	4,704,921 62
June	2,724,183 39	885,462 14	4,664,927 19
July	4,504,066 04	2,069,590 86	7,211,817 68
August	4,496,243 10	1,558,824 11	4,762,581 54
September	3,039,803 28	1,642,382 43	5,304,260 00
Total	$30,428,791 72	$15,869,384 61	$41,994,358 21

If the receipts during the remaining quarter of the year reach the average of the first nine months, the revenue for the year at this port alone will be about $56,600,000. It has been stated, on the authority of a Senator who investigated the subject, that the customs receipts at the port of New-York were usually in the proportion of five-eighths of those of the whole country. Taking this as the basis of calculation, the receipts at the end of the year will have been about $90,000,000. Considering the state of the country and the high tariff laws which have been in operation during the past year, this result is remarkable. By reference to the table given above, it will be seen that for the first nine months of this year, the receipts for duty at this port have exceeded those of the same period in 1860, when the country was in a state of peace, by about $11,000,000, and those of 1861, the first year of the war, by about $26,000,000.

The extraordinary rise in the value of demand notes which has taken place within the past two or three weeks, has been the occasion of considerable inconvenience to importers, who, in addition to the high rates of duty, are compelled to pay twenty per cent. or more for the currency with which to pay duties. The inflation in the price of gold and, in consequence, in the price of stocks and everything else, is leading our merchants to deal more carefully than heretofore. In times like the present, it is folly to conduct a large business on any but cash principles, for a period of excitement and speculation such as the present is sure to be followed by one of depression, when failures are abundant. The high price of gold leads some people to reason that it would be better for them to retain their goods, particularly those in bond, until a better season, or to export them for sale in foreign markets, where gold will be paid in exchange.

EPISCOPAL GENERAL CONVENTION.

Second Day's Session.

The General Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church reassembled yesterday morning, at St. John's Chapel. Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, conducted the morning service, after which Rev. Dr. Vinton, of Trinity Church, appropriated special pews for the Bishops. Some time was spent in interchanging friendly greetings among the Bishops, clergy and laity, and at 11¼ o'clock the Convention was called to order by Rev. James Craik, D. D., of Kentucky; and the Secretary, Geo. M. Randall, D. D., of Boston, called the roll. In answer to an inquiry, the Secretary said that only those Dioceses had been called from which certificates had been received. Mr. Ruggles suggested that the remaining Dioceses be called; whereupon the Secretary called for delegates from Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee and Kansas, but from none of them was there any response.

Rev. Theo. Edson, of Massachusetts, and Hon. Luther Bradish, of New-York, were delegated by the President to wait upon the House of Bishops, and inform them that the clerical and lay delegates were ready for business.

The following Committees were then appointed by the President:

On Elections—Rev. Dr. G. M. Randall, Massachusetts; Rev. Dr. Miles Mahan, New-Jersey; Rev. Dr. G. E. Hare, Pennsylvania; Rev. John A. Wilson, Michigan; Rev. Crosswell Doane, New-Jersey; Mr. J. B. Doe, Wisconsin; Mr. E. T. Wilder, Minnesota; Mr. Wm. Welsh, Pennsylvania; Mr. S. M. Curtis, Delaware.

On the State of the Church—Rev. Alexander Burgess, of Maine; Rev. Dr. J. H. Eames, New-Hampshire; Rev. Dr. G. B. Manser, Vermont; Rev. Dr. T. Edson, of Massachusetts; Rev. Dr. S. A. Crane, Rhode Island; Rev. Dr. R. A. Hallam, Connecticut; Rev. F. Vinton, New-York; Rev. Dr. W. D. Wilson, Western New-York; Rev. Mr. Jno. Kelly, New-Jersey; Rev. G. E. Hone, Pennsylvania; Rev. Chas. Breck, Delaware; Rev. Dr. Wm. Pinckney, Maryland; Rev. F. M. Whittle, Kentucky; Rev. Dr. E. Burr, Ohio; Rev. F. B. Wakefield, Indiana; Rev. J. N. Morrison, Illinois; Rev. Dr. M. Schuyler, Missouri; Rev. Daniel Griswell, Michigan; Rev. Dr. W. B. Ashley, Wisconsin; Rev. Dr. Silas Totten, Iowa; Rev. D. B. Knickerbocker, Minnesota; Rev. Dr. S. C. Thrall, California.

On the Prayer Book.—Rev. Dr. H. M. Mason, Maryland; Rev. Dr. H. Waterman, Rhode Island; Rev. Dr. R. A. Hallam, Connecticut; Rev. Dr. S. P. Parker, Massachusetts; Rev. Dr. Edward Neville, New-Jersey; Isaac Redfield, LL.D., Massachusetts; Hon. Luther Bradish, New-York; Laz. Anderson, Esq., Connecticut; Prof. Geo. C. Shattick, M. D., Massachusetts.

On the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.—Rev. Dr. Howe, Pennsylvania, Chairman; Rev. Dr. F. Vinton, New-York; Rev. Dr. J. L. Clark, Connecticut; Rev. Dr. E. F. Berkely, Missouri; Rev. Dr. George Leeds, Pennsylvania; Hon. R. H. Gardiner, Missouri; Hon. S. H. Huntington, Connecticut; H. P. Baldwin, Esq., Michigan, and William Cornwall.

On New Dioceses—Rev. Drs. Smallwood, of Ohio; Cole, of Wisconsin; Rev. Messrs. Buell, of Vermont; Manney, of Minnesota; Clemson, of Delaware; Messrs. Churchill, of Kentucky; Brunot, of Pennsylvania; Julian, of Western New-York; Bover, of Iowa.

On Consecration of Bishops.—Rev. Drs. Beach, of Western New-York; Taft, of Rhode Island; Washburn, of Connecticut; Rev. Mr. Durrell, of Maine; Rev. President Goodwin, of Pennsylvania; Messrs. Trowbridge, of Michigan; Garthwaite, of New-Jersey; Read, of Delaware; and Jarvis, of Ohio.

On the Constitution and Canons of the Church.—Rev. Drs. W. Cooper Mead, Connecticut; F. L. Hawks, New-York; W. A. DeWolfe Howe, Pennsylvania; E. Y. Higbee, New-York; R. H. Clarkson, Illinois; Hon. E. F. Chambers, Pennsylvania; Murray Hoffman, New-York; R. C. Winthrop, Massachusetts; J. M. Conyngham, Pennsylvania.

On the General Theological Seminary.—Rev. Drs. Wm. E. Wyatt, Maryland; W. E. Shelton, Western New-York; N. Hopper, Massachusetts; Rev. Mr. Lawson Carter, Ohio; Herman Cope, Esq., Pennsylvania; Hon. Washington Hunt, Western New-York; S. B. Ruggles, New-York; Joseph E. Sheffield, Esq., Connecticut.

On Expenses of the Convention.—Rev. F. Gardiner, Maine; W. E. Armitage, Wisconsin; Daniel Henshaw, Rhode Island; L. A. Kemper, Wisconsin; Rev. Dr. J. G. Hubbard, New-Hampshire; Messrs. Herman Cope, Pennsylvania; J. H. Thompson, New-Jersey; Antrim Campbell, Illinois; S. P. Beers, Connecticut.

On Unfinished Business.—Rev. H. A. Coit, New-Hampshire; M. Douglas, Vermont; S. Bronkle, Delaware; Rev. Drs. E. W. Peet, Iowa; T. T. Worthington, Wisconsin; Messrs. Ide, of New-Hampshire; Aldis, of Vermont; Alexander Duncan, of Rhode Island; and Irwin, of Indiana.

On motion of Mr. Redfield, the question of the division of Diocesan boundaries was referred to the Committee on New Dioceses.

Canons 1, A. § 2, and I. 7 § 5 were on motion referred to the Committee on Canons.

Rev. Dr. Vinton proposed an alteration in the Prayer-book, which was opposed by Rev. Dr. Hawks, who warned the brethren against tampering with that book, which next to the Word of God was the great standard authority of the Church. If the Church was ever to be reunited, he said it would be by the Prayer book.

Judge Murray Hoffman also opposed all meddling with the Prayer-book.

Dr. Vinton explained that the change which he was about to suggest was only in reference to a typographical error.

Rev. Mr. Perry, of Maine, said he had carefully examined the old Prayer-books, and he was satisfied there was no error in the edition supervised by Bishop White.

After some further remarks from Dr. Hawks, the subject was laid on the table.

Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston, then addressed the Convention, paying a glowing tribute to the memory of the late Hon. Wm. J. Appleton, of Boston, and Hon. Edward A. Newton, of Pittsfield, and closing with the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, By the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies that we cannot fail to miss from his long accustomed seat in our councils, the late Hon. Edward A. Newton, of Massachusetts, and that we are unwilling that his name should disappear from the rolls of the Convention without an expression of the deep regret with which we heard the announcement of his death, and of the sincere respect which we entertain for his memory.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Mead, of Connecticut, the Secretary was instructed to have 3,000 copies of the sermon preached at the opening of the Convention, printed for the use of members.

The Convention adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning.

MILITARY AFFAIRS ON GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

Completion of the New Military Hospital—Duties of Col. Lomas, Dr. Sloan, &c.

Military matters at Governor's Island deserve attention at the present time. The troops on the Island do not amount to a large number, yet the correct attention of the officers and men to their duties is worthy of commendation. The parades are strictly attended to, and the guards regularly mounted, whilst the conduct of the troops is everything that could be desired. In fact the greatest order and regularity appear to prevail in every department of this well-regulated fortress.

One great desideratum—and which was much needed—has been satisfactorily brought to a completion, namely, the finishing of the new Military Hospital for the sick and wounded troops that may arrive there by order of the Government. The new additions which have been added are of a very extensive nature, and have been finished with a view of giving the amplest comfort and accommodation to those brave fellows who have nobly taken their part in the present war. The entire Hospital has been regularly cleaned and furnished since the new additions were made, and the apartments are exceedingly commodious and well ventilated; and everything connected with the hospital is of a very excellent nature, so as to afford the necessary comforts which the wounded and sick soldiers require, a number of whom are there at the present time.

In the perfect completion of this asylum for the sick and wounded troops, Col. Lomas has bestowed much attention to it in the regular discharge of his duties as Commandant of the Island and Fort Columbus. The Medical Superintendent, Dr. Sloan, has also made it a part of his business, both in regard to Governor's Island as well as Bedloe's, to not only make particular inquiry as to how the troops have been treated on the passage, but to have their wants immediately attended to on their arrival. The hospital is one of the best conducted that can be found.

Amusements.

Niblo's Garden.—Mr. Forrest made his first appearance this season on Monday in "King Lear." Of all the Shakesperian characters that he personates *Lear* is generally allowed to be the one in which he can be seen to the most striking advantage. Even in the time when it was thought to be the correct thing to deny, in a comprehensive sort of way, that Mr. Forrest possessed either talent or genius for the portrayal of the higher order of dramatic passion, an exception was usually made in favor of his *Lear*; which hostile criticism acknowledged to be a creation of rare power, wherein the beauties far outbalanced the defects. Popular opinion has always regarded it as one of the grandest performances ever beheld upon the stage—quite sufficient, of itself, to stamp Mr. Forrest the foremost actor of his generation. Popular opinion is better than criticism, after all, inasmuch as it fills theatres and demonstrates itself enthusiastically in applause. Mr. Forrest has found that out long ago, and he has wisely modeled his style according to the dictates of the judgment in which he finds the largest number of people concur. It is sufficient to say of Mr. Forrest's performance that it has lost none of its former attractions, though it has mellowed and improved with age. The three daughters of the unfortunate old monarch are ably represented by Madame Ponisi, Miss Wells and Mrs. Gladstane.

Tuesday evening (it being one of the nights when Mr. Hackett plays instead of Mr. Forrest,) a singularly interesting revival took place. Macklin's comedy, "The Man of the World," was given, for the first time in many years, and went off so well as to warrant its repetition, whenever an actor can be found capable of sustaining the part of *Sir Pertinax Macsycophant*. So far as the actual knowledge of the majority of modern playgoers extends, Mr. Hackett is the only American actor at present possessing that capacity. Apparently, there is only one actor in England also—Mr. Phelps—who has courage enough to undertake the part. In the long period—nearly a century—since the piece was first produced, not more than half-a-dozen leading performers have thought it advisable to try their hands at it. Of those who have done so, tradition transmits to us the names of its author, and of George Frederick Cooke, as preëminently successful. Of other experimenters with it history says little or nothing.

The comedy is a clever one, neglected though it may have been. The character of *Sir Pertinax* is shrewdly drawn. He is an unscrupulous, adroit old politician, who believes the best way to tread in great men's footsteps is to lick their boots; who believes in shuffling and shirking, in toadying and tufthunting, in butter and buncombe, to elevate him in the social scale, and who comes very near succeeding sufficiently to give something like credit to his discreditable system. Antidoting him, however, is a virtuous son, who wouldn't be a bad sort of fellow if he preached less, and wasn't so disgustingly respectable. The virtuous son, in the long run, gets the better of his despicable parent, thereby teaching mankind a very excellent lesson, and, at the same time, providing the piece with a second title, to wit: "A Lesson for Fathers." There are other capital parts in the piece, particularly those of *Lady Lumbercourt* and *Miss Betty Hint*. Miss Wells was cast for *Lady Macsycophant*. She should have been reserved for *Miss Betty Hint*, a part exactly in her line, and one she would have rendered inimitably. Mr. Shewell was careful and pleasing (as he always is) in the virtuous son. Mr. Hackett's *Sir Pertinax* is positively deserving of elaborate analysis and complicated commendation. It is one of those dramatic pictures which we know to be nothing but consummate art, yet which seem to be the perfection of nature just enough colored for theatrical effect. Though Mr. Hackett be destitute of spontaniety, and now and then lets us get a glimpse of the mechanism of his method, his delineations of *Falstaff* and *Sir Pertinax* establish his position as one of the first of living actors.

Winter Garden.—On Monday Mr. Edwin Booth commenced an engagement at the Winter Garden, in the part of *Hamlet*. There is no tragic actor of the present day in whom so deep and growing an interest is taken as in Mr. Booth. No one has such ardent admirers—no one more devoted adherents. When last here—eighteen months ago now—he was declared by a large class of persons to have inherited the mantles of his father, of Edmund Kean and George Frederick Cooke combined. At first, indiscriminate eulogy did him some little harm. He got the idea into his head that an average of carelessness, relieved by fitful flashes of fire, was a sure development of genius, and this idea at one time threatened to be the ruin of him. But good advice, or strong native sense, led him, after awhile, to discipline himself, and to have some reliance on legitimate hard work, as well as vagrant inspiration, for success. The result was that, before he went to Europe, he had laid the foundation of a reputation, which it was felt only required a year or two of study and experience to expand into unprecedented stability and brilliancy. A year and a half of travel, observation and study have had their favorable effect upon him. He comes back divested of many mannerisms and crudities of style which once marred the beauties of some of his finest efforts. He is more thoughtful and conscientious than he was; yet has lost none of that magnetic force with which he used to occasionally electify his audiences. In a word, he retains all the histronic virtues which promised to ensure him fame, and has rid himself of most of the histrionic vices which threatened to prevent his rising above mediocrity. During his stay at the Winter Garden, Mr. Booth will receive the valuable support of Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Conway.

A Vision of Venice.

We hung a white flag over our desk as a sign of suspension of our treadmill operations at our work, and, like thousands of others, paid our fare for the privilege of being transferred from the centre of our Babel to the broad walks and winding pathways of the Central Park. Having an inquisitive turn of mind at the time, we took the liberty of peeping in the doors of the grotesque and turreted building on the Fifth-avenue, called "The Arsenal," to see its contents. But there were no signs of war to be perceived. The columbiads long since disappeared, and have doubtless done good execution on Southern soil, while the flashing swords, and barking gun-dogs' and cracking rifles, have been telling their tales of terror to treason, or have become crimsoned in the strife with rebellion. But lying on one side of the large hall, waiting to be adorned in the handsomest style, and then to dance and dash over the rippling surface of the lake, was a graceful and capacious vessel from the "Maiden City of the Sea." A Venetian gondola for the lake in the Central Park! Thought, like an argosy, carried us away to the water-paths of the ancient city, and as we floated over its lagoons, and along under the Rialto, we dreamed of the merchant princes, the noble sailors, and the charming and jewel-enriched heiresses who had, perhaps, long since, sped along the streets and in front of the magnificent palaces of Venice in that identical gondola.

Was this a relic of the fleet that witnessed the wedding of the Sea to Venice, by Pope Alexander III., or has it been used by some grand old Doge on some subsequent occasion when he repeated the ceremony? Did some lineal descendant of Sebastian Zani stand at the prow and munificently throw his gold ring into the wave? How many of the lustrous maidens of Venice, under the moonlit skies of Italy, have floated on the shimmering surface of the lagoonas, while the soft strains of the guitar blended with their voices, and the oarsmen bore them on in the ancient vessel? Venice, the peerless city of the sea; of princely merchants and of splendid palaces; of imperial grandeur and maritime power; whose ship has sailed down the stream of the centuries, and then left stranded by the shifting current of commerce and population, is here typified in one of its peculiar institutions. And no more fitting presentation could be made by a lover of the romantic, like John A. C. Gray, than this, and no more appropriate place than the placid waters of the Lake in our Central Park.

Now for an Argosy! Now for one of the original seekers of the Golden Fleece! Now for a vessel bearing the glad tidings that some New World is discovered—and that the Fountain of Youth has been found at last—while the gems of truth, and the clear and radiant diamonds of love, lie richly in its crystal waters. Now for the rays of Hope, and the glad sunbeams of Peace—and when the gondola is ready for the lake, and the arsenal transformed into a library by the Historical Society, and a museum for the Lyceum of Natural History, we shall have the complement of inspiring attractions at the Central Park.

Commission of Public Charities and Corrections.

The Board held no meeting yesterday.

Remaining Sept. 20, 1862	6,398
Admitted	2,021
Total	8,419
Died	27
Discharged	1,535
Sent to Blackwell's Island	451
Sent to State Prison	0—2,013
Remaining Sept. 29, 1862	6,406
Increase	8
Bellevue Hospital	476
Lunatic Asylum	782
Almshouse	1,424
Penitentiary	438
Workhouse	952
Small-pox Hospital	9
Randall's Island	707
Randall's Island Hospital	211
City Prison	219
Second District Prison	14
Third District Prison	17
Fourth District Prison	4
Island Hospital	612
Colored Home	277
Colored Orphan Asylum	180
Children at Nurse	31
City Cemetery	53—6,406

In addition, there are at Bellevue Hospital 391, and at Island Hospital 409 sick and wounded soldiers.

The Colored People of Brooklyn upon the Proclamation and the Colonization of the Contrabands.

A meeting of the colored people of Brooklyn was held at the Bridge-street Methodist Church, on Wednesday evening, to take into consideration the President's emancipation proclamation, and other matters of interest to the colored people of the North in the present crisis. J. W. B. Smith was chosen Chairman, and Theodore Voorhis Secretary. The Chairman, on taking the Chair, said that the proclamation of the President was causing great feeling among the free colored people of the North. They had been pained to hear from his lips that they had been the cause of all this bloodshed, and that his race and theirs could never dwell together in this land on terms of equality. And what was it proposed to do with us? Why send us to Chiriqui—a place than which, if Satan himself had been sent to search, he could not have selected a worse. He objected emphatically to this proposition, for various reasons; among others, the existence of the Spanish Peon law, by which, if one of the emigrants happened to get into debt, he could be sold into Slavery for its payment. Besides, it was an extremely unhealthy colony, where no people of any race could maintain their health for two years. Of Honduras the speaker had a much more favorable idea, and he entered into a glowing description of the country, its healthful climate, its productive soil and its luxuriant vegetation. He closed by requesting the Secretary to read an editorial in yesterday's Times, relative to the Chiriqui colonization scheme, which, he said, met with the hearty approval of every man who had any understanding of the subject.

Mr. Hamilton was next introduced, and, like the Chairman, spoke in the strongest terms against the proposal to colonize the contrabands, and such of the free colored people of the North as chose to accompany them, in the Chiriqui country. He said that it was unfortunate, to say the least, that Senator Pomeroy had made the acquaintance of Mr. Thompson's Coal Company. He thought that the Chiriqui scheme would turn out to be quite as much in the interest of said coal company as for the welfare of the contrabands. He could not see why Honduras should not be selected, for that country would be entirely acceptable to the contrabands, or such others as might go with them. He spoke of the application of the Colonial Secretary of Demerara, who had just arrived here in search of contrabands. He had had an interview with that gentleman, and he found him a little the greenest customer he ever met with. He appeared to have an idea that colored people were to be picked up here like hogs and transported wherever their captors chose to take them. The speaker said he informed him that if he got any colored people from this country, he would have to approach them as though they were men, and not brutes. In the same vessel that brought this Colonial Secretary to New-York arrived, letters to the speaker, counseling him to oppose his mission, and saying that Demerara has no place for colored people to emigrate to. The writer of the letter was a thorough West Indian, and understood the whole subject from beginning to end.

Rev. James N. Gloucester next took the stand, and took ground against all these schemes for colonizing the contrabands. The services of the contrabands were required in this, the land of their birth, and the first service asked of them should be service in behalf of the Government. They were loyal citizens of the Government, and should be allowed to assist her in her struggle against her enemies. Let the Government put arms in their hands, and God would see to it that this system of oppression against which she is struggling would find its quietus, and the victims of Slavery would proclaim their own emancipation. [Great applause.]

The Speaker concluded by reading a long and eloquent letter, written by himself to Senator Pomeroy, protesting against the whole scheme for expatriating the colored people from the land of their birth, as unnecessary, impolitic and unjust. The sentiments put forth in the letter received the unanimous approval of the audience, and were enthusiastically applauded.

Rev. Mr. Thompson was then introduced, and said that he agreed for once with the opinions expressed in the *Herald* relative to the President's emancipation proclamation. The proclamation was not issued, apparently, as an act of justice to the oppressed, as an edict of freedom founded on grounds of eternal right, but merely a threat to the rebels that, unless in ninety days they stopped "cutting up" in the way they had been "cutting up," he would deprive them of their slaves. In reference to the colonization scheme, he said it was his settled conviction that the colored people would never, in large numbers, leave the country. A few might leave the country for one cause or another—some to escape being mobbed, others in hopes of bettering their condition—but the idea that the mass of the colored population would willingly leave their homes and their native land was preposterous, and might as well be dismissed, once for all. Those who wish to go, whether to Africa, Hayti, Chiriqui, Honduras, or elsewhere, let them go; but why send agents all over the country to urge those off who preferred to stay here.

Mr. Geo. W. Lavara next addressed the audience. He was thankful for the President's Proclamation; it was a long step forward, in his opinion; it was the greatest and best paper issued since the foundation of this Government. President Lincoln was placed in a different position from us; he knew better than we what was needed at the present time, and he believed the President's action was the best under the circumstances that could be had, and would work the greatest good to the cause of emancipation. There was no probability that the rebels would lay down their arms at this threat of the President, and he confidently looked forward to the 1st of January to see the results anticipated by the proclamation. He was not a prophet, nor the son of a prophet, but he would prophesy that the first of next January would be a "happy New-Year."

After some further remarks from the Chairman, the speaking was concluded by Mr. ROBERT SMALL, the Charleston pilot, who related the leading incidents of his life, and the manner of his escape with the armed steamer *Planter*.

The City Bounty to Recruits.

Yesterday, the Mayor approved the resolution, ordering an extension and continuance of the bounty term for recruits from the 24th ult. to the 9th inst. Comptroller HAWS, however, chose not to pay out the $50 to each man so promptly as before. Having discovered that great frauds have been practiced, both here and in Brooklyn, on the special bounty funds, he is determined to exercise caution sufficient to prevent any further repetition of them, so far as this City is concerned. He has found that collusions existed between Adjutants of regiments and recruiting officers, by which men have been enlisted over and over again, and each time under a different name, and, perhaps, in different dress.

Parties cognizant of such transactions have come forward and given enough information on the subject to enable a thorough investigation to be prosecuted, and the result, probably, will be the showing up of a precious lot of military rascals, who, under the guise of patriotism, have been carrying on the craft of consummate and hardened scoundrels. For obvious reasons, the parties presenting the facts so far reported, as well as the facts themselves, are withheld for the present. By-and-by, however, an expose may be made that will astonish some of the parties concerned, who suppose themselves free from suspicion of guilt in the matter. The Comptroller has taken the pains to put persons on the track of these graceless scamps. Their machinations to defraud the public funds have rendered it necessary that a new system of distribution shall be adopted. For the present, therefore, the bounty will be paid only to recruits enlisted into old regiments in the field, and not until they are about departing from the City, and can show transportation orders verifying the fact. Under these conditions, a few payments were made yesterday afternoon.

In regard to the payment of the bounty to new regiments, it is likely that arrangements will be made to pay them at their camps, just before leaving for the seat of war, instead of paying them singly and in squads, at the Comptroller's office, as this business was formerly managed. This, no doubt, will have the effect of preventing men from enlisting and receiving the bounty more than once. Heretofore the fears of the Comptroller in respect to frauds by recruits, has been that some of them would desert and reënlist in Brooklyn or elsewhere out of New-York. Pains were therefore taken to request officers to keep men in camp, and not give them furloughs, unless in cases where they felt thoroughly assured that the recruits were men of honor and integrity. Many officers respected this request, and carried out rigid rules in observance of it; but there were some cases where rascally subordinate officers would manage to let their accomplices in the ranks pass the guard in order to foreswear themselves and obtain more bounties. It is marvelous that men could pass the medical inspectors repeatedly. If they continue to be so short-sighted as to make such mistakes after this statement of facts, unpleasant suspicion might rest upon them, however conscientious they may be in the discharge of their duties.

Uptown Post-Office—Interesting Official Correspondence.

The plan of having a post-office up town, originating in the year 1856, was revived early last Summer, when the Common Council directed the Mayor to open a correspondence with the Postmaster-General, with the view of securing the location of a post-office in the vicinity of Broadway and Sixth-avenue. Accordingly, on the 26th of last June, the Mayor addressed a lengthy letter to the Post-office Department, elaborately setting forth the great need of a post-office in that vicinity, and adverting to the fact that it has always been the policy of the Department to encourage the establishment of a new Post-office at the distance of three miles from one already established, when there was every likelihood of a new office being self-supporting. According to this custom of the Department, the people of this City undoubtedly had a right to have an up-town Post-office at that distance from the present one, and the location selected by the Common Council, as desirable for another, was that far away from the old Post-office. Our claims to the additional postal facilities requested, however, were not founded so much upon these facts, as they were upon the wants of the great body of the up-town population in respect to mail communication. And the Mayor did not fail to describe the present postal advantages, together with the many disadvantages and inadequacies of local deliveries and collections.

The communication not having been answered up to the 24th of last month, the Mayor, on that day, addressed another letter to the Postmaster-General, requesting a reply to the first. A few days afterward he received the following:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 26, 1862.

SIR: I am instructed by the Postmaster-General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th inst., and to say that your communication of the 26th June last, was placed on file for action in the ordinary course of business. He regrets that its receipt in the department should not have been acknowledged at the time, which would have been done had the communication been brought to his personal attention. He instructs me further to say, in reply to both communications, that he does not deem it expedient at this time to grant the application for a post-office in the place indicated, for the reason, among others, that he has under consideration a plan for a *general free delivery* of letters in cities and towns, which, if adopted by Congress, as he hopes it will be, will, in this case, afford all the facilities the public can reasonably desire, without the establishment of a new office in New-York.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ST. JOHN B. L. SKINNER,
Acting First Assistant Postmaster-General.
Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor of New-York City.

The Mayor replied to this, that if the plan in view should include the free collection as well as delivery of letters, it would to a great extent obviate the necessity of an up-town Post-office. The entire correspondence on the subject has been sent to the Common Council, and will come up for reading and action in the course of the proceedings of the Aldermen to-day.

Friends Seminary.

An institution little known beyond a certain circle of our quieter citizens has been, for a year past, in full progress of successful operation. A most substantial and commodious building of three stories in height adjoins the Friends or Quaker Meeting-house on Rutherford-place, and is known as the Friends Seminary. It is conducted upon principles somewhat differing from those which apply in our public schools, although between them and it exist the most cordial relations. The building is subdivided into large assembling rooms with class rooms adjoining; lecture-room, with laboratory completely furnished with every apparatus for the elucidation of lectures upon the various sciences, while the main hall itself is provided with maps, charts, electrical machinery, an air pump of mammoth dimensions and a model steam engine, all of which requisites are brought to bear in teaching the young idea how to shoot. The first lecture of the season took place last night. Lecturers of ability are to be selected and invited to deliver discourses to the various departments once a fortnight. There are wardrobe rooms (models in their way) for boys and girls respectively. The sexes are educated together, though the arrangement of the class-rooms provides rows of seats from them distinct from each other.

The play-ground is in common; in fact, the whole of the beautiful public park (Stuyvesant), lying stretched in its wealth of leafy shadow along the line of school-room windows, serves as a play-ground of unsurpassed attractions. The location is certainly the most desirable possible, for every window-view is a study of delight. The trim meeting-house yard spreads in peaceful repose beneath the southern wall. Still further on lie the horticultural domains upon Fourteenth-street, with nothing taller than a fence intervening. Along one side is the school play-ground, with gray church spires keeping guard over it. On the opposite side, and corresponding with the entrance for boys, is the lovely lake and trees and grassplats of Stuyvesant Park, and in front, in steepled grandeur, frowns the gothic arches and sonorous belfry of St. George's—Dr. TYNG's Church. The class of children who patronize the school appreciate their choice surroundings, and present an appearance in keeping with order and good taste.

Everything about the academic department is plain, but deficient in all ornament not associated with highest utility. Great globes mounted upon handsome bronze stands hold dignified posts each side of the Principal's desk. COLTON's largest maps are suspended upon the side walls. The desks, chairs, &c., are of the latest and best design. The classification of the pupils is attended to with greatest care. The course embraces a thorough routine of academic instruction, including the languages, and drawing and painting.

A marked feature of this school is the introduction of elocution as an essential branch of education. The disciplicine differs somewhat from schools in general, in that it is sought to be more parental. Beside the usual Board of Trustees, elected from among our most responsible men, is an additional element of *women trustees*, as it is called in their simple language. In reference to the admirable adaptation of this school to the rapid march of intellectual improvement among us, the *gymnastic* department should not be overlooked. Here, in the space of two large rooms, are to be found every appurtenance for the development of the physique. The experiment of establishing a Friends' Seminary, (though its classes are open to all,) with a tariff of prices which should make it self-sustaining, was at first deprecated, but everything has gone to show that a wise foresight suggested it, for it has proved successful beyond all expectations. More scholars apply than can be accommodated with places. The whole is under the immediate supervision of Prof. THOMAS FOULKE.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

PAYMENT OF THE BOUNTY AT CAMP SCOTT.—The payment of the bounty to the troops at Camp Scott, Staten Island, has given the greatest satisfaction to the troops at present stationed there, and has inspired them with a degree of confidence in the United States Government which has had the effect of causing a great number of fresh recruits to join the service. It is, however, to be regretted that there are found some who do not fully appreciate indulgent consideration of the Government, as many, after having received the bounty payment, have left the camp without the regular permission of the commanding officer in obtaining a pass from the proper quarter; however, this is supposed to be a kind of desire to visit their families and have the bounty with them which has been so liberally paid. This was found to be the case on Saturday last, but we apprehend that they will not long absent themselves from their different corps, but will at once return to camp, where the greatest activity seems to be going on to send troops forward to the seat of war. Since Gen. CORCORAN took up his quarters at the camp, large numbers of new recruits have flocked in to join his legion, and such success has attended the raising of his Legion Brigade, that it will be drafted to the seat of war so soon as its full quota has been made up.

SOIREE AT THE BATTERY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—The severity of the weather did not prevent the children of the Battery Industrial School of the Children's Aid Society, from assembling, with their parents, in their large and well-lighted room, corner of Whitehall and State streets, on Wednesday evening. A number of visitors were present, and the meeting was addressed by Messrs. E. TROTT, Capt. MACY, A. L. SMITH, and Revs. Mr. HOLT and M. DU PUY. The physical and moral improvement apparent in these children was very gratifying to those present, and as the children sang and recited the various pieces selected for the occasion, the eyes of their jubilant mothers, and, indeed, of all who were happy enough to be present, expressed a strong sympathy and gladness in their intelligent progress. Cakes and other refreshments were amply given. The great want of the children is clothing. We were sorry to see them so poorly fenced against chill, rainy weather. The best gift the school could receive, would be something of this sort. Warm dresses, or the material for them, would be gratefully received at the school, corner of State and Whitehall streets.

ARTISTS' SALE OF PAINTINGS.—The first artists' paintings for the season was commenced at the auction rooms of HENRY C. SCRIBNER, No. 111 Nassau-street, yesterday. Owing to the unfavorable weather, the attendance was small, and after knocking down 38 pieces, mostly at a great sacrifice, out of a catalogue of 91 paintings, the auctioneer adjourned the sale until Wednesday morning, Oct. 8, at 11 o'clock. The collection comprises specimens of nearly all the best American artists, contributed especially for this sale, and picture buyers and connoisseurs should not fail to be present the day the sale is resumed. Among the sales, yesterday, was "Mercy's Dream," by D. M. CARTER, which was knocked down to Mr. HOOPER for $300. "Flushing the Covy," a large fine painting, by W. G. HAYS, executed to order for $800, was sold for $85. A "Winter Scene," by LOUIS R. MIGNOT, brought $90, and a "Sunset on the Catskills," by R. L. PYNE, $50. The remaining paintings on the catalogue, 53 in number, can be seen at the auction rooms on any day previous to the sale.

BANVARD ON THE FLOW OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—The names of BANVARD and Mississippi have for many years been closely allied. Mr. BANVARD has made that noble river the subject of study, close and careful, for the better part of his life; and by his explorations and observations, has won for himself the universally recognized title of "the authority" on all matters connected therewith. Last night, by special invitation, he delivered before the American Geographical and Statistical Society of this City, at their rooms in Clinton Hall, a most interesting and able address, on "The Flow of the Mississippi," the matter of which was strikingly illustrated by diagrams. Our space forbids a more than notice of the paper, which was admirably written, full of point, vigor and interest. A vote of thanks was passed by the Society for the evening's entertainment.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A STAGE DRIVER.—CHAS. E. SULLIVAN, a driver of stage No. 3 of the Bowery and Grand-street line, was run over yesterday by his own stage, at the corner of Pearl and Chatham streets, and almost instantly killed. The deceased was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where Coroner RANNEY held an inquest. From the evidence adduced it appears that SULLIVAN was endeavoring to get his stage out of the way of a car, when the wheels of his vehicle fell into a rut, and the sudden motion produced by getting out, threw him from his seat to the pavement, and one wheel of the stage passed over his head, crushing it in a horrible manner. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. The deceased was 21 years of age, and a native of Whitehall in this State.

RECRUITING CLERGYMEN.—War meetings for the aid of sundry companies of the Ironsides Regiment were held in various localities last night. The Churches have taken hold of the matter with determined will, and the ranks are fast filling up. At the South Baptist Church, Rev. Dr. BURLINGHAM, Rev. Dr. GILLETTE, and Rev. Mr. KALLOCH made short pithy, stirring speeches, which did the audience, the cause, and the regiment much good. Rev. T. R. SMITH, recently returned from Europe, addressed a large audience in the Allen-street Presbyterian Church on the topic of the hour; and THEO. TILTON, Dr. HATFIELD, and others spoke in the Church of the Puritans in behalf of the Monitor Company of the Ironsides.

WAR MEETING.—Last night, in the Thirty-fourth-street Church, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues, for the benefit of Capt. WOODWARD's Ironsides Company, there was held a grand war meeting. Rev. Mr. STRYKER, Dr. HARE and Prof. LINDSEY spoke ably and eloquently in favor of the organization and of the good result to be expected from bodies of young men brought together under such cheerful auspices, for the country's good. An enthusiastic feeling predominated, and Capt. WOODWARD's recruiting-office, at Continental Hall, will undoubtedly show the effects of the meeting.

UNKNOWN WOMAN DROWNED.—Coroner COLLIN held an inquest, yesterday, upon the body on an unknown woman, aged about 40 years, who was found in the Harlem River, near the bridge, late on Wednesday afternoon. The deceased was dressed in a brown calico dress, light figured shawl, straw bonnet, trimmed with green ribbon, checked apron, two quilted petticoats, one black and the other brown, white stockings and leather gaiters. A cross and beads were around her neck. Verdict—Death by drowning.

MORE CONNECTICUT TROOPS.—The Twenty-second Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, Col. CHAPMAN, commanding, left Hartford yesterday afternoon by steamer, and will arrive in this City at an early hour this morning. The regiment will land at Pier No. 2 North River, and after breakfasting at the Barracks on the Battery, will proceed at once to its sphere of duty.

FERNANDO WOOD ON THE STUMP.—To-night, before the Nineteenth Ward Seymour Association, Ex-Mayor FERNANDO WOOD will give his "views upon" political affairs in general and the Gubernatorial contest in particular. The Hall is in Fifty-ninth-street, near the Third-avenue.

LECTURES ON GUNSHOT WOUNDS.—Dr. RAPHAEL will deliver the second lecture in his course, on gunshot wounds, to-day, at 12 M., at the New-York Medical College, in Thirteenth-street.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT.—At a special meeting of the Republican General Committee on Wednesday night, Mr. WM. L. HUBBELL, of the Twelfth Ward, offered the following resolutions in approval of the Emancipation Proclamation, and indorsing the recent Republican State nominations. The resolutions were adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That we unreservedly and unqualifiedly approve of the late proclamation of the President of the United States.

Resolved, That we hail with joy the nomination of Gen. JAMES S. WADSWORTH for Governor of the State of New-York by the late Republican Union State Convention, and exultingly accept him as our standard-bearer in the coming political contest, confident that the loyalty and patriotism of the people of the Empire State will nobly respond, and roll up a majority for the ticket that shall alike gladden and strengthen the hearts of patriots all over the land, as well as rebuke and confound the semi-traitors in our midst, who would gladly clog the wheels of Government in its herculean efforts to crush out and destroy the existing rebellion.

Resolved, That the nomination of LYMAN TREMAIN for Lieutenant-Governor, OLIVER LADUE for Canal Commissioner, ANDREAS WILLMAN for State Prison Inspector, and CHARLES HUGHES for Clerk of Appeals, are alike gratifying and acceptable to the loyal and patriotic Republicans of Kings County; and we hereby pledge our earnest and continued labors and undivided support to the success of the ticket from this time until the closing of the polls on the evening of 4th of November next.

THE BROOKLYN CHESS CLUB.—The regular annual meeting of this association was held last evening at their new rooms at the Roanoke House, No. 2 Montague-street, on which occasion the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, F. PERRIN; Vice-President, G. R. RICE; Secretary, Mr. COTTON; Treasurer, A. A. THOMPSON. The opening night of the Club is fixed for Saturday evening, Oct. 4. Hereafter, the rooms will be opened to members and special guests of the Club only, every afternoon and evening, from 4 o'clock to 12.

THE BOUNTY FRAUD CASE.—The parties implicated in the attempt to obtain money from the County Bounty Committee, by falsely representing that they had enlisted in the Ironsides Regiment, were again brought before Justice PERRY, yesterday. Several witnesses were examined, when the case was adjourned until this morning.

MILITIA REGIMENT ACCEPTED.—The Fifty-second Regiment Militia has been accepted by Gov. MORGAN for nine months' service. The headquarters are at Montague Hall, in Court near Joralemon-street, where all desiring to aid in filling up the ranks are invited to call.

THE REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.—The Kings County Republican General Committee have designated the 10th inst. as the day for holding primary meetings to elect delegates to the Congressional, Assembly, City and County nominating Conventions. The Conventions will be held on the 13th, 14th and 15th instant.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—

THURSDAY, October 2, 1862—5 O'clock, P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their chamber, Number Sixteen City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members, viz.:

Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazelton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long.

The minutes of the two preceding meetings were read and approved.

PETITION.

By Councilman Jones—

Petition of the Trustees of the Five Points House of Industry for a donation.

Which was referred to Committee on Donations and Charities.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Long—

Resolved, That the poll of the First Election District, Twelfth Ward, be removed from the house of McGann to the house of George W. Jenkins, Ninety-sixth-street and Broadway.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Babcock—

Resolved, That the curb and gutter stones be laid in Sixth-street, between Second-avenue and Avenue A, and sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Babcock—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to have two gas lamps placed at the Fifty-second-street entrance to church southwest corner of said street and Lexington-avenue immediately.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Babcock—

Resolved, That Thomas L. Thornwell be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Snyder—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to fill in sunken lots on the north side of Forty-seventh-street from Eleventh-avenue to the Hudson River.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer with the necessary receiving basins and culverts be built in Forty-seventh-street, from the easterly side of Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying resolution be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting a resolution that a sewer with the necessary receiving basins and culverts be built in Morton-street from Bleecker to Bedford-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, with ordinance therefor.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for the sum of $7,500 to the order of John W. Edmonds and Abraham S. Hewitt, Treasurer, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Salaries and Offices, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of James Donohue for the sum forty-eight dollars, for services rendered, as per accompanying bill, and affidavit relative thereto, such amount to be charged to the appropriation for Lands and Places.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with a report of receipts of the Sixth and Eighth-avenue Railroad Companies, from January one to September one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was received and ordered to be printed in the minutes.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Petition of the Trustees of the Eighty-fourth-street Baptist Church, to have the Harlem Gas Company instructed to place two gas lamps in front of said church, corner of Eleventh-avenue and Eighty-fourth-street.

(By Board of Aldermen, prayer of petitioners granted.)

Which was referred to Committee on Lamps and Gas.

Petition of Hebrew Benevolent Society, for permission to build a drain to connect sewer, with resolution that permission be given to the Hebrew Benevolent Society to build a brick drain, twelve inches by fifteen inches in the clear, from the premises of the said Society on the Southerly side of Seventy-seventh-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, through Seventy-seventh-street to, and to connect the same with the sewer in the Third-avenue, such sewer to be constructed under the superintendence of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to place a gas lamp against the building at the foot of Exchange alley, immediately.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

Report of Joint Special Committee on celebrating the Fourth of July, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the persons and for the amounts named, and charge the same to the appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Wm. B. Rankin for the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars, to be in full for professional services during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, in writing opinions and arguing mandamus in Supreme Court, for the Board of Fire Commissioners, and take his receipt therefor.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to pay Mrs. Hannah Gallagher, widow of the late Patrick H. Gallagher, Sergeant-at-arms of the Board of Aldermen, the remainder of his salary for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—21.

Resolution, that the Superintendent of Lamps and Gas be directed to place two gas lamps in front of St. Luke's Hospital, in Fifty-fourth-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to place a gas lamp in front of St. George's Chapel, on the north side of Sixteenth-street, between Third-avenue and Rutherford-place.

Which was concurred in.

Communication from the Croton Aqueduct Department representing that to properly provide for the surface drainage of South-street, when repaved with the trap-block pavement, the construction of receiving basins and culverts at the following points is imperatively necessary, viz.:

On the northwest corner of Burling-slip and South-street.

At the northeast and northwest corners of Moore and South streets—and the drafts of ordinances providing for said work is transmitted therewith, and recommended to be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that Sixty-second-street, from the Ninth to the Tenth-avenue, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a sewer with the necessary receiving basins and culverts be built in Forty-sixth-street, from a point ninety feet west from the Tenth-avenue, to connect with the sewer in said street, at the Eleventh-avenue, the same to be under the direction and supervision of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

PETITIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Stevenson—

Remonstrance of John Curran, against the construction of a sewer, in Forty-sixth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Long—

Remonstrance of Nicholas Seagrist against the construction of a sewer in Forty-sixth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department, with resolution, that the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed to lay Croton mains in Sixty-ninth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Which was referred to Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

Report of Committee on Markets, with resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the plank roads leading to and through West Washington Market, to be repaired immediately, the work, if exceeding the amount of two hundred and fifty dollars, to be done by contract.

Which was referred to Committee on Markets.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that permission be given to R. H. Cudlipp to regulate and grade Sixty-ninth-street to the centre thereof, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, in accordance with the grade lines of said street, and under the direction of the Street Commissioner, the cost thereof to be borne by the said Cudlipp.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Markets, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed immediately to cause the necessary repairs to be made to the roof and floors of Clinton Market; the work, if exceeding the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, to be done by contract.

Which was referred to the Committee on Markets.

Report of Committee on Assessments, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Gray, for the sum of five hundred and seventy-five dollars and sixty-six cents, (with interest to bear date from the twenty-sixth of November, year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four,) said amount having been paid by said Gray, in error, on his property situated on the southeast corner of Eighty-sixth-street and Second-avenue, for regulating Second-avenue, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

Report of Committee on Assessments, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Henry Stollmeyer, for the sum of ninety-six dollars, to be applied by said Henry Stollmeyer in payment of assessment on his property southeast corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Second-avenue, for sewer built in the Second-avenue, confirmed October fourteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the amount of donations.

Which was referred to Committee on Donations and Charities.

Report of Committee on Assessments, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Henry E. Montgomery, Pastor of the Church of the Incarnation, to enable him to pay an assessment of two hundred and fifty-three dollars and seventy-five cents, levied against said church for the pavement of Madison-avenue, between Twenty-third and Forty-second streets, with Belgian pavement, and charge the same to the account of "donations."

Which was referred to Committee on Donations and Charities.

Report of Committee on Assessments, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Thirty-fourth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, for the sum of two hundred and fifty-four dollars and ten cents, to enable him to pay an assessment, and charge the same to the account of "donations."

Which was referred to Committee on Donations and Charities.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in William-street, from sewer in Pearl-street to the northerly side of Chambers-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Resolution, that permission be granted to Dietrich Holmtwetz, of Number one hundred and forty-five Avenue A, to extend his show-window out one foot eight inches from the line of the building.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be granted to John Connors to keep a stand at the bulkhead of pier foot of Maiden-lane.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Assessment of One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-one, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Jonathan Lutter, Collector of Assessments, for the sum of six hundred and ninety-seven dollars and thirty-four cents, to be applied for payment of assessment on property for regulating Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Eighty-ninth streets, as follows, viz.:

Map Number Thirty, block Number Two Hundred and Thirty-two, Ward Number Thirty-three, Ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents—J. Bambrick.

Map Number One Hundred and Fifty-nine, block Number One Hundred Eighty-sixth, Ward Number Two, Ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents—John Hefgood.

Map Number Twenty-seven, block Number Two Hundred and Thirty-two, Ward Number Thirty, Ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents—Ellis Barlow.

Map Number Thirty-one, block Number Two Hundred and Thirty-two, Ward Number Thirty-four, Ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents—Peter Smith.

Map Number One Hundred and Fifty-sixth, block Number One Hundred and Eighty-sixth, Ward Number Sixty-four, Nine-nine dollars and sixty-two cents—John F. Flaacke.

Map Number One Hundred and Fifty-five, block Number One Hundred and Eighty-sixth, Ward Number Sixty-three, Ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents—John F. Flaacke.

Map Number Thirty-two, block Number Two Hundred and Fifty-two, Ward Number Thirty-five, Ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents—John H. Cornetts.

Confirmed July Twelve, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the appropriate account.

Which was referred to the Committee on Assessments.

Resolution that the poll of the Eleventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward be held at number one hundred and forty-five East Eleventh-street, and that the poll of the Nineteenth Election District be held at number one hundred and six Seventh-street, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the poll of the Eighth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward be held at number eight East Houston-street, and that the poll of the Ninth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward be held at number seventy-six Fourth-avenue, in lieu of the former places in said district, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Preamble reciting that the remains of Hugh McNeil, Colonel of the Pennsylvania Bucktails, who fell near Sharpsburgh, Maryland, and Brigadier-General Mansfield, who also fell in the recent battles in Maryland, are expected to pass through this City, with resolution that the Committee on National Affairs be directed to take charge of their reception, and cause them to lie in state in the Governor's Room.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the sum of one hundred and ninety-eight dollars and twenty-five cents, be appropriated for the expenses attending the reception of Thurlow Weed, Esq., and that the Comptroller be directed to pay the amount upon the presentation of proper vouchers.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Assessments, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of J. C. Dutcher, Pastor of the Union Reformed Dutch Church, (located in Sixth-avenue, opposite Amity-street,) for the sum of two hundred and forty-three dollars, for the purpose of enabling him to pay an assessment against said church for paving Sixth-avenue, and charge the same to the account of donations.

Which was referred to Committee on Donations and Charities.

Report of Committee on Assessments, with resolution that the Clerk of Arrears be directed to receive the sum of one hundred and seventy-four dollars and fifty cents, without interest, in full payment of a certain assessment (for regulating One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, approved by the Mayor, April second, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine,) on a certain lot of ground located on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, two hundred and seventy-five feet west of Eighth-avenue, and known on said assessment map by the Number Seventy-nine, and on the Twelfth Ward map by the Number Twenty-one.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—22.

Preamble relative to Brigadier-General Michael Corcoran, with resolution that (if the Board of Councilmen concur) a Committee of five from each Board be appointed for the purpose of procuring a sword, sash and belt, to be presented to Brigadier-General Michael Corcoran, and that the sum of eight hundred dollars be appropriated for that purpose.

Councilman Ross moved to amend said resolution by striking therefrom the sum of five hundred dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of eight hundred dollars.

Councilman Lent moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

Which was lost by the followin vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, The President—6.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Orton, Stevenson, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—15.

The President stated the question to be on the motion of Councilman Ross, that the resolution be amended by, striking therefrom the sum of five hundred dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of eight hundred dollars.

Which was lost.

And the preamble and resolution was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—21.

Whereupon the President named the Committee provided for in said resolution, on the part of the Board of Councilmen—Councilmen; Stevenson, Long, Gedney, Gross, Babcock.

Message from his Honor the Mayor, transmitting secession flag, with letter from Col. Wilson, of the Sixth Regiment New-York State Militia, stating that Florida seceded under it, and that it was the first secession flag waved in that State.

(In Board of Aldermen Committee received, and flag accepted, and directed to be placed in the Governor's Room.)

Which was concurred in.

Message from his Honor the Mayor, transmitting the old flag of Fort Pickens and a rebel flag, which waved on Fort Pickens.

(In Board of Aldermen Committee received, and flag accepted, and directed to be placed in the Governor's Room.)

Which was concurred in.

Preamble of Board of Councilmen, reciting the propriety of ascertaining the loyalty of every man who is paid from the City Treasury, with resolution that (if the Board of Aldermen concur) the head of each department and chief of each bureau of our City Government be directed to administer, or cause to be administered, forthwith to each and every individual in their department, respectively, the oath of allegiance to support and sustain the Government of the United States, and any person or persons declining to subscribe to said oath shall be promptly dismissed from whatever office or position he may hold in any department or bureau of our City Government, and that the provisions of the foregoing resolution shall apply to all persons whose salary is paid from the City Treasury.

(In Board of Aldermen, September twenty-six, resolution amended by striking out the word "Government," before the words "of the United States," and in lieu thereof the word "Constitution, and, as amenned, adopted.)

Councilman Keech moved that the Board of Councilmen adhere to its former action.

Councilman Babcock moved that the resolution be amended by inserting, after the word "Constitution," the words "and Government."

Councilman Hogan moved the resolution be amended, by striking therefrom the words "Constitution of the United States," and inserting, in lieu thereof, the words "the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is.

Councilman Long moved that the whole subject be postponed until the next meeting, and made the special order thereof.

Which was carried.

Councilman Hogan moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday evening, sixth instant, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the Term. *Part II.*—Nos. 5010, 6834, 7982.

Decision in Admiralty—Jurisdiction of Prize Court.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

Samuel Harlan, Jr., et al. vs. The Steamship Nassau, Her Tackle, &c.—The libelants sued out a libel on the instance side of the Admiralty Court, and had the vessel attached thereon the 17th of June last. After the arrest of the vessel, the libelants moved the Court for an interlocutory order of sale, because of her perishing condition.

The United States intervened in the suit, alleging that the vessel had been seized by the Government as prize of war, and was now in their actual custody under that seizure at the time of the service of the attachment in this cause. Mr. Edwards also appeared for a private claimant of the vessel, and objection was taken by the intervening parties to the right of the libelants to prosecute the vessel in the Admiralty whilst she is held in actual custody by the United States as prize of war.

That motion was heard and denied by the Court the first of July last, on the ground that the Instance Court could not take cognizance of a prize capture, and that the libelants' remedy, if any they had, must be first sought in the Prize Court and under its jurisdiction.

On the 22d of September the case was again brought before the Court by the claimant, to have the libel dismissed, and by the libelants in effect, to obtain a reversal of the former decision of the Court, and for a decree establishing the validity of the suit, notwithstanding the prize action and seizure also pending over the vessel.

The counsel for the libelants has been indulged in an elaborate and prolonged argument in maintenance of various legal propositions advanced by him in support of his action; but it does not seem to me that the Court is called upon to consider the validity of legal positions, or their applicability to the case in hand. The points rest upon the assumption that the condition of hostilities in which the nation is involved, is not a war in that sense which renders the property of neutrals employed in hostile acts against the United States, by carrying on trade with the insurgents, or aiding and assisting them in this warfare, or that of our own citizens seized at sea and intended to be used for their benefit, subject to capture and condemnation by public or municipal law.

The Court remarked to the counsel, on the opening of his argument, that it would seem quite useless to go into those questions as open to discussion in this Court, in the existing posture of the subjects. In the earliest sessions of the Court on cases of prize jurisdiction, these matters had all been brought up and debated by eminent counsel in a series of suits, and had been carefully considered by the Court and decided; and the cases involving all the questions, offered for renewed discussion, are in the course of immediate revision and final determination before the Circuit Court of this district and the Supreme Court in full Bench. This Court would not, after administering the law in that acceptation of it for eighteen months, upon the strength of any argument at bar, reverse its former judgments, but would adhere to them until acted upon by the higher Courts.

The counsel still persisted in his anxiety to deliver the argument prepared by him in the case, and after a careful perusal of the synopsis of it published in the papers, at the same time recalling so far as practicable the impressions made by it at the hearing, the Court sees no occasion to surrender its former conviction upon the questions involved in this case.

I therefore hold that the matter charged in the libel presents a case within the jurisdiction of the prize Court; that the libelants in this case have no authority in law to attach in a private action a vessel or her cargo, being under arrest as prize, and within the cognizance of the prize Court; and that if the libelants have any legal or equitable demand against the vessel proceeded against in the prize Court, their remedy must be sought in that tribunal.

Ordered that the libel be dismissed with costs to be taxed.

For libelants, Mr. Williams; for the United States, Mr. Andrews and Mr. Upton; for owners, Mr. Edwards.

Court of Appeals—Albany—Oct. 2.

THE POLICE CASES.

The People ex rel. Gorman vs. The Board of Police; Seven other Relators vs. The Same.—The above causes were placed on the Calendar at this Term, as *preferred*, at the opening of the Court Tuesday, A. M.

Counsel for the Board of Police Commissioners moved to strike them from the Calendar.

Counsel for the relators insisted that they were entitled to a preference, on the ground that the same questions had been decided by this Court in the Gorman and McCune cases, and also on the ground of the importance to the public of the questions involved, and the interests of the City of New-York required that it should not be paying or incurring a liability to pay salaries to two sets of officers.

Counsel for the Board admitted that heretofore this Court had given questions growing out of this controversy a preference, but that it was by consent. It was also urged that the counsel could not get ready to properly argue them this term.

The Court on Wednesday announced their decision to the effect that the causes are not entitled to a legal preference, and that they would not therefore order them heard at this term, but that they be placed at the head of the General Calendar for the next term of the Court.

Council for relators, Jas. T. Brady, John H. Porter and Gilbert Dean; for Police Commissioners, A. Oakey Hall and David D. Field.

Action on Bond of Executrix—Does Appeal Stay Proceedings?

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Frederick M. Behrle vs. Austin Sherman et al.—This is an action brought against the sureties on the official bond of Adeline C. Gunter, as an executrix. The Surrogate of Queens County issued a decree, requiring the executrix, Adeline C. Gunter, to pay certain sums of money to various parties, the plaintiff herein, among others. After default in the payment of such amounts, and, it is alleged, after this suit against the sureties was brought in the Superior Court, an appeal was taken by the executrix to the General Term of the Supreme Court. The appeal being dismissed in the Supreme Court, she appealed to the Court of Appeals. The defendant in this action now moved for a stay of proceedings on the official bond, until the Court of Appeals should render its decision. Justice BOSWORTH, after argument of counsel, denied the motion, and ordered the case on the calendar.

Felix Hart and F. H. B. Bryan for plaintiff; W. D. Craft for defendant.

Notice—Superior Court.

The Chambers of this Court will be held in the General Term room, corner of Centre and Chambers-street, on Saturday, Oct. 4, 1862, from 10 to 11 A. M.

Decision.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Grover.

Miles vs. Stout.—The plaintiff adjudged guilty of contempt in not obeying order to surrender to defendant possession of the premises described in the complaint in this case, and fined for such contempt $200, and to be committed until such fine be paid—said sum to be paid to defendant, in amount of counsel and referee's fees, in the proceeding against plaintiff for said contempt.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Bosworth.

Mott vs. Taylor.—Motion for reference granted.

Creuse vs. Defiganis, Executor, &c.—Motion to send this case back to the Referee for resettlement, granted, by the plaintiff's paying to the defendant's attorney $7 costs of this motion.

Leach vs. Browne, et al.—Motion granted.

Clark, &c., vs. The New-York Gas Regulator Company.—Motion for an extra allowance granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....OCT. 2, 1862.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, '67. Reg.	101	200	N. Y. Central R.	104½
60,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	104⅜	647	do.	104
2,000	U. S. 5s, '65	97	450	do.	103¾
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	92	100	do. s30.	103½
3,500	do.	92¼	50	do. s10.	103½
13,100	Trea. 7 3-10 ₱ ct.		100	Erie Railway s60	50
	Notes. Small.	105	882	do.	50¼
3,000	do.	105¼	50	do.	50¼
50,000	do.	105¾	100	do. b30	50⅜
26,000	do.	105⅛	50	do. b15	50⅜
15,000	do.	105¼	350	do.	50⅛
51,000	U. S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cr.	99⅞	150	do. b30	50⅝
35,000	U. S. Dem. Notes.	120	100	do. opg	51
3,000	Ill. Cou. Bds. '77.	101	650	do.	50¾
22,000	Ill. War Loan.	100	50	do. b10	50⅝
5,000	Tenn. S. 6s, '90.	52	700	Erie R. Pref.	84
5,000	do.	52¼	300	do.	83⅝
8,000	do.	52½	100	do. s60	84
5,000	do.	53	100	do. b30	84
2,000	Virginia State 6s.	59¾	50	do.	83⅞
2,000	Mo. State 6s.	51	800	Hudson Riv. R.	65
10,000	do. b10	51	50	do. b30	65
5,000	do.	50⅞	30	do.	64⅞
15,000	do.	50⅝	500	Harlem Railroad	22
10,000	do. b10	50⅞	400	do.	21¾
3,000	do. b30	51	200	Harlem R Pref.	47⅝
4,500	Cal. State 7s.	110	200	do.	47¼
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s.	113¾	550	do. b30	47¼
1,000	E. R. 4th Mtge.		20	do.	47
	Bonds. ex int.	99⅞	50	Nor. & Wor. R.	64
5,000	Mich. C. 8 ₱ c. old.	108	200	Reading Railroad	73
3,000	Mich. So. 2d Mtg.	97	500	do.	72⅞
3,000	Ill. C. R. B. ex int.	102¼	100	Michigan Cen. R.	85
12,000	Chi. & N. W. A. B.	61⅞	925	do.	84⅞
5,000	do.	61	50	do. b10	84⅞
30,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	35	50	do. b30	85¼
3,000	Del., L. & W. 2d M.	108¼	50	do.	84⅞
10,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	85	50	do. s60	84½
5,000	do.	84⅞	300	M. S. & N. I. R.	38⅛
5,000	do.	84¾	100	do.	38⅛
1,500	C. & N. W. Int. B.	91	100	do. b39	38⅝
6,000	Clev. & T. S. F. B.	103	650	do.	38⅛
10,000	do.	103⅛	20	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	74¼
7,000	do.	103⅛	900	do.	75
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	104	500	do.	75⅛
5,500	do.	104⅛	50	do.	75⅛
10,000	P. F. W. & C. 2d M.	92	50	do. s60	75
3,000	P. F. W. & C. 3d M.	71	10	Panama Railroad.	145⅛
42,000	Alt. & T. H. 2d M. P.	82	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	79⅛
9,000	Alt. & T. H. In. Bs.	61	100	do.	79⅛
202	Merchants' Bank.	100	2000	do.	80
17	Tradesmen's Bank.	101	100	do. b30	80⅛
20	Ocean Bank.	80	500	Cleve. & Pitts. R. b3	36
15	Metropolitan Bank.	101⅛	120	do.	35⅛
10	Park Bank.	109⅛	75	Gal. & Chi. R.	83
53,000	American Gold.	123	25	do.	82⅞
20,000	do.	122⅞	500	do. b3	82⅞
25,000	do.	122¾	1100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	70⅞
1,275	do.	122⅞	400	do. b30	70⅞
150	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	110	200	do. b30	70⅞
20	Penn. Coal Co.	107	200	do.	70⅝
100	Cumb. Coal Pref. b60	11⅞	100	do. s10	70
200	do. b60	11⅞	375	do.	70
100	do.	11⅞	100	do. s30	69⅞
100	do.	11	100	do. s60	69⅞
60	Pac. M. Steam. Co.	121	600	Chi. & Rock Is. R.	80¼
50	do.	121¼	100	do. s60	80¼
50	do.	121⅛	200	Del., L. & W. R.	110
50	do. s60.	120⅝	200	Tol. & W. R.	35⅝
100	do.	120⅞	50	Tol. & W. pref. b30	[illegible]
50	do. s30.	121	300	P. Ft. Wayne & Ch.	[illegible]
50	Chi., B. & Q. R. R.	[illegible]	50	do.	[illegible]
100	Mil. & P. DuC. R.	37	50	do.	83

SECOND BOARD.

$30,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	104½	100	Reading Railroad s3	73
3,000	do.	104½	100	Mich. Cen. R. b30	85
40,000	U. S. 6s '81 Cou.	104	100	do.	84⅞
30,000	U. S. Dem. Notes.	120	100	do.	[illegible]
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90.	53⅜	100	do.	85
20,500	do.	53⅜	2,000	Mich. S. & N. In. R.	38⅞
6,000	do.	54	100	do. b.10	38⅞
15,000	Mo. St. 6s	50½	100	do.	38⅞
5,000	do. b30	50½	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S. b30	75⅞
25,000	Am. Gold.	122⅞	500	do.	75¾
6	Pac. Mail St Co.	121¼	500	do.	75¾
160	N. Y. Central R.	103⅞	300	do.	75¾
14	do.	103⅞	200	do.	75¾
400	Erie Railway	51½	100	do. s60	75⅞
500	do.	51½	300	Ill. C. R. Scrip.	79⅞
100	Erie R. Pref.	83⅝	100	do. b10	80
20	Hud. River R. R.	65	500	Ill. C. C. Bd. Scrip.	50
200	do.	65⅛	500	Clev. & Pitts. R.	35⅞
50	do.	65⅛	200	Gal. & Chic. R.	83
100	do. s60	65⅛	100	do. b30	83⅞
50	do. s20	65⅛	50	do. b60	83
700	Harlem Railroad.	21⅞	100	Clev. & Tol. R. s10	70
500	do.	21⅞	100	do.	70⅞
100	Harlem R. Pref.	47	500	Chi. & R. Isl. R.	80½

THURSDAY, Oct. 2—P. M.

There was another strong market for Stocks to-day, but with less excitement than yesterday. Erie shares of both classes and nearly all the Western Roads were higher than the best previous sales and in large demand, and Hudson River shares advanced, at one time, to 65 ₱ cent. The large advance on New-York Central was well sustained, and Reading sold up to 73 ₱ cent. the highest point for seven or eight years past. The new feature in the market to-day was a further rise, accompanied by a more general demand for United States 6 ₱ cents. of 1881 and 7.30 ₱ cent. Treasury Bonds. The sales of the former were at 104@104½ ₱ cent., and of the latter at 105@105½ ₱ cent. This change in the upward direction on the Government credits is esteemed a more rational sign in favor of the present speculation than the sudden and extraordinary rise of 8@10 ₱ cent. on some of the Railway fancies and the Railway Mortgages. In point of assured income, free of taxation, they are certainly ruling cheaper than any other class of Dividend-paying Stocks or Bonds. At the same time some of the oldest operators in the Street are predicting much higher prices for several of the Railway Stocks, which have not yet resumed their regular dividends, such for example as Erie Common and Preferred, Illinois Central and Cleveland and Toledo. The Railway mortgages recovered the temporary decline of yesterday forenoon, and there is a considerable advance to-day on Illinois Centrals, Fort Wayne and Chicago and Cleveland and Toledo Sinking Funds. The Toledo and Wabash bonds of both classes continue to rise on the large increase in the traffic of the line this season. The general sales of the day, both on the Bond and Share list, were again large, but scarcely up to the scale of last week. The market for Gold was 1 ₱ cent. easier, and the United States Notes, Custom House issue, under a higher demand from the Importers, fell off to 119 ₱ cent.

After the Second Board the market was buoyant, with higher prices:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
N. Y. Central	104⅜	104⅞	Pacific	121	121⅛
Erie	49⅞	51	Panama	145⅛	145⅛
Erie Preferred	83⅛	83⅞	Missouris	50	50⅝
Rock Island	80⅛	80⅝	Tennessees	51½	53
Galena	82⅜	82⅞	U. S. 5s, 1874	91	91
Mich. Central	84⅞	84⅞	U. S. 6s, 1881	103⅜	104⅜
Mich. Southern	38⅛	38⅞	U.S. Notes, C.H.	120	119
Mich. Guarant'd	73⅛	75¾	Treas. 7.30 Notes	104⅞	105
Illinois Cen	79⅞	80	Bills on Lond'n	138⅛	136
Toledo	70	70¾	Gold	123	122⅞

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

Merchants'	100	Bank of the Republic	91
America	107⅛	Bank of N. America	100
Tradesmen's	101	Metropolitan	101⅛
Dry Dock	102	Hanover	90
Greenwich	150	East River	85
National	91	Nassau	100
State of New-York	93	Shoe and Leather	102⅛
Commerce	94	Continental	85
Ocean	80	Commonwealth	85
American Exchange	96	Park	109⅛
Chatham	80		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	108	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds	91
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	113⅝	Chi. & N. W. firsts, ass'd	61⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, convt '76	113⅝	Chi. & N. W. seconds	35
Erie thirds, '83	106	Del., Lack. & W. seconds	108⅛
Erie fourths, '80	99⅞	Tol. & Wab. firsts	99
Buff., N.Y. & E. 1sts, '77	96	Tol. & Wab. seconds	84⅞
Hudson firsts, '69	114	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bds	88
Hudson seconds, s.f., '85	111⅛	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	101
Harlem firsts, '69-73	109	Gal. & Chi. firsts	106
Harlem seconds, '64	104	Chi. & R. I. firsts	108
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱c., '69-72	108⅛	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	103⅛
Chi. Bur. & Qu. 8 ₱c. 1st	115	N. J. Cen firsts	112
M. S. 7 ₱c. seconds	97	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts	104⅛
N. Ind. Goshen L., '68	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	92⅛
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₱c.	106	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	71
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	102⅛	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	100
St. L., A. & T. H. 1sts	98	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	95
L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bs	25	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	85
Chi. & N.W. Appl. ext'd	88	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	71⅛

The day has been a more quiet one in Money affairs than yesterday. The payments for October interest at the Sub-Treasury and other offices are less active. The Check Stamps continue to give trouble, as no additional supply was received this morning from the Government. The demand for Money is fairly active at 4@5 ₱ cent., with a liberal supply at Bank and on the Street. The Exchanges on Europe for Saturday's steamer are less firm at the close, owing to the reaction of ½@1 ₱ cent. in Gold. The supply of Merchant bills, however, is scarcely equal to last week. The weather has been bad for several days for shipping Produce, and the Export list of the week will probably fall below that of last week. At the Sub-Treasury the deposits of United States Notes on 4 ₱ cent. interest continue on a liberal scale.

The canceled Bond Scrip—issued in substitution of Bonds redeemed and canceled—of the Illinois Central Company sold at 50 at the First Board. This scrip is of equal intrinsic value with the capital stock of the Company, as is indicated by the engagement of the Company printed on the certificates, which reads: "This scrip is entitled to the same rates of cash dividend as may be hereafter declared on the shares of the capital stock." The result of this year's traffic will, it is stated, show a considerable surplus after paying all charges for interest and the 4 ₱ cent. on the full paid shares.

Merchants holding claims on New-Orleans are referred to the advertisement of Messrs. COWLES, WATSON & TOWNSEND, Attorneys and Collection Agents, corner of Reade-street and Broadway.

The business of the Philadelphia Custom-house, for the month of September, was as follows:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
In warehouse Sept. 1	$902,126	$1,128,679	$167,588
Wareh'sed from foreign ports	149,031	30,144	112,380
Warehoused from other districts	31,470	16,222	10,382
Withdrawn for consumption	183,608	105,833	121,994
In warehouse Sept. 30	891,915	1,063,506	91,894
Entered for consumption	481,232	85,506	539,331
Free merchandise entered	164,750	17,814	13,183
Domestic produce exported	883,716	735,018	329,898

Duties.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
September	$164,036	$147,688	$57,064	$263,685
Previous 8 mos	1,743,726	2,914,882	1,068,558	2,840,731
Total	$1,907,762	$2,162,570	$1,125,612	$3,103,416

The statements of the Banks of the three principal cities of the Union for the last week compare with the previous one, and the corresponding time of 1861, as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
New-York, Sept. 27	$180,161,046	$153,391,283	$37,599,552	$8,800,722
Boston, Sept. 29	70,891,896	26,307,885	7,870,552	7,343,967
Phila., Sept. 29	34,689,837	24,397,936	5,410,140	3,111,474
Total	$284,831,119	$204,097,103	$50,873,024	$19,255,164
Last week	283,503,720	196,945,571	51,381,610	19,203,488
Last year	218,104,971	132,936,099	48,065,148	17,175,302

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States was as follows: Receipts, $887,615 49, including for Customs, $135,000; Payments, $1,339,050 22; Balance, $12,830,825 11.

The following is a statement of business of the Long Island Railroad for six months to Oct. 1, 1862:

Gross earnings		$167,096 66
Cost of operating	$71,640 19	
Interest on debt	23,853 60	
Dividend, six months	45,000 00 —	140,493 19
Surplus		$26,603 47

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers, may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—I PURITANI.

WALLACK'S—THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.

WINTER GARDEN—OTHELLO.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—PIZARRO.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—BRILLIANTLY COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—CAUTHLEEN, THE CARD-DRAWER, and YOUNG AMERICA at 3 P. M. CLAUDE MARCEL, 7½ Evening.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN—THE WIZARD SKIFF.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway. THE MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY.

IRVING HALL—GOTTSCHALK'S GRAND CONCERT.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We do not learn that any new movement was made by the Army of the Potomac, yesterday. The President is on a visit to Gen. McCLELLAN'S headquarters, and will remain until to-morrow.

The address of the loyal Governors to the President, adopted at the Altoona meeting, is published this morning. A summary of its main features has already been given. Full support is pledged in the prosecution of the war to a successful issue, and the Emancipation Proclamation is cordially approved.

Gov. MORGAN yesterday issued a General Order authorizing the recruiting of nine-months' men until the order for drafting shall have been issued. The recruits under this order will be formed into companies, and will only be used to fill up regiments in the field. We learn from Albany that the State has already raised 20,000 three years' volunteers over her quota under the first call for three hundred thousand men.

MILROY'S Brigade, consisting entirely of Virginia troops, was in Pittsburgh on Tuesday evening, *en route* for Western Virginia.

With regard to the reported removal of Gen. BUELL from command in Kentucky, the Louisville *Journal*, of Tuesday, says: "It is reported that Gen. BUELL was yesterday relieved of his command of the Department of the Ohio, and Gen. THOMAS appointed to succeed him. Gen. THOMAS, however, telegraphed to Washington, and was backed by nearly all the other division officers, recommending the retention of Gen. BUELL. We are happy to state that the application was successful, and Gen. BUELL was restored to the command in which he has won the confidence of our people, and we are confident that he fully deserves it." *Per contra*, we find the following in the Louisville correspondence of the Cincinnati *Gazette*: "A dispatch from Cincinnati is published here this morning, indicating that BUELL will be relieved. I know not what truth there may be in this, but I am aware of a strong and powerful and energetic organization of military and civil officers who feel it their duty to the country to labor for his removal, and who are busy in endeavoring to displace him. I am at liberty only to speak this much. The clamor against BUELL is great, and the feeling existing in the army is intense."

The Third Georgia Regiment, 480 strong, which was captured near New-Haven, Ky., arrived at Louisville on Oct. 1.

Advices received at headquarters, in St. Louis, and thought to be perfectly reliable, are to the effect that about seven thousand rebels, poorly armed, under McBRIDE, are entering the State of Missouri, by way of Pocohontas, Arkansas. McBRIDE, at present, is lying sick at the latter place. Reinforcements are being daily received by the rebels, and their army will soon probably number ten thousand strong. Abundant preparations to meet them have been made.

The troops paroled at Harper's Ferry, now at Camp Douglas, Chicago, whence they will be sent to Minnesota, are the following: "65th Illinois, 87th Ohio, 32d Ohio, 60th Ohio, 30th New-York, 115th New-York, 125th New-York, 12th New-York, (militia;) Battery M, 2d Illinois, Capt. Phillips; Battery F, 5th New-York, Capt. McGrath; Battery —, 15th Indiana, Capt. Van Schlen; Independent Indiana Battery, Capt. Rigby; 19th Ohio Battery, Capt. Potts; 5th New-York Artillery, Capt. Graham."

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes, under date of Sept. 20, off Charleston harbor: "On the night of the 10th, a large side-wheel steamer, supposed to be the *Hero*, went to sea, sweeping past one of our helpless sailing vessels at the rate of thirteen or fourteen knots per hour. The sailing vessel gave the alarm, but it was too late for the only steamer in that neighborhood to follow her successfully. Of the particulars of her escape, you will learn in due time from Nassau. The rebel ran the blockade through Sanford's Channel.

GENERAL NEWS.

The mails by the steamship *Europa* arrived in this City last evening from Boston. A telegraphic summary of the news, which is to the 21st ult., was forwarded from Cape Race, and published on Tuesday morning.

By the steamer which left San Francisco on the 1st inst., for Panama, sixty thousand dollars were forwarded for the National Sanitary Commission—an additional subscription from San Francisco alone. This amount will be increased by further city and State subscriptions.

The Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church continued its session at St. John's Chapel yesterday. The roll was called for delegates from the seceded States, but none answered to their names. The various Committees were appointed, and the Secretary was directed to cause 3,000 copies of the opening sermon of Bishop McCROSKEY to be printed for the use of the Convention. The deaths of Hon. W. J. APPLETON, of Boston, and Hon. EDWARD A. NEWTON, of Pittsfield, were appropriately noticed, and the Convention adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning.

Col. ANDREW JACKSON HAMILTON, of Texas, was most cordially received in Brooklyn last evening by a crowded audience, at the Academy of Music. He delivered a long and interesting speech, favoring the Union in preference to Slavery, and counseling the utmost cordiality in the support of the efforts of the President and the Government to put down the rebellion.

A large concourse of the most respectable colored people of this City came together last evening, in the Shiloh Church, corner of Marion and Prince streets, to do honor to ROBERT SMALLS, the "Hero of the *Planter*." Mr. J. H. TOWNSEND presided, and after a prayer by Rev. J. T. RAYMOND, by no means warmly thankful for the conditions of the recent Presidential proclamation, addresses were delivered by Rev. J. N. GLOUCESTER, Prof. W. J. WILSON, Rev. H. H. GARNET and others. A beautiful and costly gold medal, with an appropriate escutcheon and inscription, was presented to ROBERT SMALLS, who very becomingly narrated the history of his famous escape from Charleston Harbor with the steamer *Planter*. JOHN BROWN'S Hymn and other patriotic chaunts were finely sung by the choir, and the guest of the evening was overwhelmed with applause. The tone of the meeting, like all the colored convocations held since the Emancipation Edict, was decidedly opposed to all involuntary colonization schemes.

At the session of the Board of Councilmen last evening, a report in favor of donating $7,500 to the Blind Mechanics' Association, was presented and laid over. The Comptroller reported the receipts of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company for the first eight months of the year, to have been $232,623 61, and those of the Eighth-avenue Railroad, for the same time, $246,281 88. A burlesque legal opinion was read on the abolishment of the Aldermen, exciting much laughter. Concurrence was had on the resolution appropriating $800 to obtain a sword, sash and belt for presentation to Gen CORCORAN. The proposition from the Aldermen to administer the oath of allegiance to the City employes, elicited a lengthy discussion on a proposed amendment to include a support of the Government as a part of the obligation. The subject was finally laid over and made the special order for the next meeting. The Board adjourned till next Monday afternoon.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Commerce was held yesterday, at 3 P. M. The only business of importance occurring was the consideration of a letter received from the Secretary of State, inclosing an extract from a dispatch transmitted to the Department by Mr. DAYTON, our Minister at Paris, in relation to the recent official circular concerning the price of labor and the emoluments of the military service in the United States. Mr. DAYTON, in view of the immense immigration likely to be thereby encouraged, recommends lower charges for the transatlantic passage. These communications were referred to a Special Committee.

There are now ten thousand nine months' men in camp in various parts of Massachusetts, but they are not yet recruited to the maximum standard, and will not leave for the seat of war till proper shelter and clothing are provided for them by the General Government.

It has been decided by the War Department that the commutation to the persons conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, and thus exempted by the Constitution of Indiana, will be two hundred dollars.

Quite an exciting scene was witnessed at Camp Dutchess, near Poughkeepsie, on Tuesday last, when the soldiers there, indignant at the impositions practiced by the keepers of the booths outside of the camp, and at their selling liquor, turned the establishments inside out, knocked in the heads of the lager-beer and whisky casks, and tumbled all the substantials into the Falkill. No one was allowed to appropriate any of the spoils.

The Insurance Companies of Hartford, Conn., have agreed to assume the war tax of 1 per cent. recently levied by Congress on all premiums received, and also the tax of 3 per cent. upon all dividends made by Insurance Companies. There was also a tax of 25 cents made upon all policies and every renewal of a policy issued, and this the Companies of Hartford have agreed shall be paid by the parties insured. Orders conformable to the above have been issued by all the city Companies to their agents.

The Boston *Journal* publishes a table of the dividends of the Boston banks, and says: "All the dividends are net to the stockholders for the amount declared, each bank paying the tax of 3 per cent. to the Government, in addition. The banks place to the credit of dividend account such a sum as will leave the amount to be paid to the stockholders after taking from it the 3 per cent. tax. That is, a bank of $1,000,000 capital, and declaring 3 per cent., would place to dividend account the sum of $30,927 83, from which take 3 per cent., and we have precisely $30,000 for the stockholders. This is according to the strict letter of the law."

There was less excitement in the Stock market yesterday. Government Stocks were higher, and so were some of the Railways, but the General list was less animated in the afternoon. Gold fell to 122 ₩ cent. Exchange about 135 ₩ cent.

Heavy sales of Flour were made yesterday, at advanced prices. Wheat and Corn were sold freely, but at a decline of 1c. ₩ bushel. Provisions were in good request, especially Pork, which was dearer. A moderate business was transacted in Sugars, Cotton, Whisky, Hops, Tallow and East India Rice, at former quotations. Rio Coffee was in brisk demand, and was higher. The Freight market was buoyant, although engagements were not very extensive.

The Confidence Democracy.

There is an assurance at once imposing and refrigerant in the pretences with which the Seymour Party submit to the people the petition to have the business of subduing rebellion transferred from the hands of the Administration to their own. Mr. LINCOLN'S Government, they say, has proved its utter inadequacy to the task. The war languishes. The country clamors for greater energy. Intrust to the National Democrats the business of enforcing the laws, and they will show how well and sternly, and speedily the thing will be done.

There are, unhappily, a variety of reasons, one of which is quite sufficient, at present, why this confidence game is like to be a failure.

A Democratic Administration has already shown the extent of its ability in the cause in which it moves a new trial. There were four months between the election and the inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN. During that time the country was under a Democratic Administration; and during that time the rebellion grew from helpless infancy to be an armed giant, before whom the unarmed strength of the loyal North started back in affright. It was in the power of the Democratic Administration to have arrested, at any moment, the coming calamity. The people demanded that it should be arrested. Action was implored from one end of the country to the other; from the loyalists of Texas to the loyalists of Maine. But it was only when the conspiracy had reached its full proportions; was ready at every point for successful offensive movements; when it had appropriated arsenals and naval stations, and forts and treasure, that any semblance of energy was exhibited by the Democratic Administration; but even that energy was unproductive of a single measure looking to the forcible suppression of an open insurrection. When Mr. LINCOLN came into office he found the National authority thrown aside and defied in one-third of the Union; and yet not one man had been armed to restore and enforce it. His predecessor had merely held the loyalty of the nation by the throat until treason should have its perfect work. To restore to power the men which had thus acquiesced in the immolation of the Union—who, so far from exhibiting zeal to defend it, or indignation at its assailants, made no secret of their sympathy with the traitors, and openly recommended an acceptance of the so-called rebel constitution, instead of the sacred instrument for which we fight—would be an excess of weakness only equaled by the audacity of the political leaders who make the demand. We say political leaders, for the rank and file of the Democratic party have never wavered, and, we firmly believe, will not now waver, in their devotion to the Union. They rushed at the first battle call, to swell the ranks of the army. They have poured out noble blood, in the patriotic cause, upon every battle-field of the war. They will be remembered by a grateful posterity not as partisans, but as citizens of an endangered republic, who, forgetting party and all else but their country, offered their lives freely and lavishly for the good cause. But far otherwise the leaders who now endeavor to bring the machinery of party to bear, in order to strengthen the enemy, whom the noble men we describe are to meet in many a desperate contest. They stood godfathers to treason at its secret nativity. They had delegates and representatives at Montgomery, attending the several caucuses in which the rebellion was planned. They were admitted to the inner penetralia of the conspiracy, had definite parts assigned them in developing it; and as it was developed, and while the country stood aghast at the crime attempted, heartily congratulated themselves on the success of their accomplices. It was only when they discovered that the masses of the Democratic party could not be brought to play the rôle they had pledged them to; in short, that the people, regardless of party, were resolved to preserve the Union, that they consented to postpone the fulfillment of the obligations they had assumed towards YANCEY, DAVIS, and their fellows. They have not postponed them long enough. The Fall of 1862 is too near the Winter of 1861 for the attempt to succeed. It will be necessary to wait until BUCHANAN'S Administation is forgotten, and the ill-disguised treason of the present Democratic leaders is covered somewhat less thinly with the rust of time, before the people can be deluded into placing a VALLANDIGHAM, or a WOOD, or a SEYMOUR, in the stead of ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Colonization of Blacks in Florida.

The subject of colonizing the blacks of the Southern States that are so rapidly becoming free through the operation of the war, is engaging very general attention, and has already led to the development of several plans of more or less merit. The Government of Denmark has applied for several thousand "contrabands," as these persons for present convenience are called; the Island of Hayti, through responsible agents, is seeking to draw a portion thither; Liberia claims, as Africa's right, all her children to be returned to her; Senator POMEROY, of Kansas, is organizing a colony, which he proposes to plant in Central America; and, now, Mr. ELI THAYER, well known for his practical philanthropy, comes forward with a proposition to make Florida, a State of our own Union, the home of the enfranchised blacks.

Without committing ourselves to any of the plans yet proposed for disposing of the Southern blacks that shall be freed by the war, we confess that we are impressed more favorably by that of Mr. THAYER than any of the others. He proposes to take Florida, a part of our domain, covered by our own Constitution and laws, contiguous to the States afflicted with Slavery, and to make it the land of Canaan to the race that is now going forth from their house of bondage. There are many strong and obvious reasons in favor of this scheme, drawn from considerations of national wealth and power, public economy, comity and humanity.

The mention of the State of Florida does not carry with it a very favorable impression on the public mind. We have come to regard its territory as nearly valueless; we know its long Indian wars were the occasion of enormous and iniquitous waste of the national wealth; and we have long felt that the introduction of Florida into the family of States was a perfidious trick of the Slave power to perpetuate their dynasty. We shall find, perhaps, that the political aversions generated by the admission of Florida into the Union, have led the country to do injustice to the extent and value of its territory.

The State of New-York comprises 46,000 square miles, or 29,440,000 acres. The State of Pennsylvania comprises 47,000 square miles, or 30,080,000 acres. The State of Ohio comprises 39,964 square miles, or 25,576,960 acres. The State of Florida comprises 59,268 square miles, or 37,931,520 acres. Thus it will be seen that Florida is much larger, territorily, than either of the three most populous States of the North. Its extent in square miles is almost the same as that of the three States together—Connecticut, New-York and New-Jersey, which contained, in 1860, a population of *five million three hundred and thirteen thousand and eight souls.* Florida has area enough, it is plain, for every slave in America.

Of the vast area of land contained in the limits of Florida, (37,931,520 acres,) in the year 1850, according to the report of Hon. R. M. YOUNG, Commissioner of the Land Office, 36,137,137 acres remained "the property of the Government, and subject to be disposed of." No doubt sales have since been made, but as the current of emigration has never set toward Florida, the amount must be small, and the fee of the soil of nearly the entire State still remains in the Government of the United States. A large portion of the State, (say 7,000,000 acres,) is swamp land, including the everglades of the Southern part of the peninsula, and may be deducted from the area immediately available for human habitation. But without this there would still be land enough in Florida, the property of the Government, to support a population as large as that of the States of New-York, Connecticut and New-Jersey combined; and with far less manual labor than is required in the latter States.

The productions of Florida are among the most valuable known to commerce. They are chiefly cotton, sugar and tobacco. But it is well established that no State in the South furnishes better lands for rice, or finer forests of live oak and of pine for lumber, and for tar and turpentine, which articles are now in such great demand here and abroad. For sustaining life, Florida is said to possess almost unequaled capacities, yielding Indian corn, sweet potatoes, and almost every sort of garden vegetables in profusion; the finer fruits of all varieties. Its "range" for hogs and cattle is never exhausted, and keeps the animals fat Winter and Summer with but little cost to the owner, and all its coast and streams are full of oysters and fishes. In addition to these physical advantages, Florida possesses a climate admirably adapted to African life and labor.

Why should not the freed Africans be colonized in Florida? Why buy, at the cost of millions of dollars (to go into the pockets of speculators) lands in Central America, (Chiriqui,) or elsewhere, when the Government owns more than enough in Florida, smiling in tropical beauty, and only asking for laborers to come and enjoy? Why charter ships at great cost to send population away from our shores, when by making Florida the free home of the black, he will transport himself thither without cost to the Government? Why expatriate our labor, and give it to Denmark, or Hayti, to create in foreign countries and contribute to foreign wealth, the rich products that might be grown by that same labor on our own soil? Why send away an honest, humble people who love America as their native land, and have committed no crime to demand their forcible exile, if we can give them a home on our own soil, under our own Republican Constitution and laws, and without at all displacing, jostling or interfering with our white population? Florida, with an area for five millions of people, has less than 100,000 whites—and yet it is the oldest settled region in America. Of all the lands in the world, what other so fit for the freed blacks as that State which the whites have shunned, which the Government owns, and the blacks need, and can cheaply and quickly reach?

The Medical Department of the Army.

We publish, to-day, two communications on subjects of the first importance to our armies in the field, and, through them, to every family in the land. War is not a matter of parades and battle-fields, as the picture-books of history and the popular feeling make it out to be. It is simply the organization of numbers of men, into a new and nomadic habit of life. An army is a city composed of male citizens only, living mostly out of doors, and exposed to the severest strain upon all their resources, physical, mental and moral. How to save these men from decimation by disease, before they come under the fire of the similar hostile city against which they are moving; how to care for them after the collision has taken place; how to restore those of whom sickness and the sword may spare in the best condition to their homes and their ordinary life,—these are great problems, in which not only they, but the whole community to which they belong, must feel the deepest interest.

What are we to say, then, when we find that the department of our military service, especially charged with the high and sacred duty of solving these problems, practically is still, after eighteen months of actual war, compelled to appeal to the authorities for the facilities most essential to the discharge of its functions? Can there be any language too strong for the demand which the country ought to make, that scenes such as one of our correspondents describes as following the battle of Antietam, shall hereafter become impossible? That hundreds of brave and loyal soldiers, falling in agony under the flag of the Union, should be left for forty-eight hours to breathe their life and hope away in useless suffering upon the field of their glory, and this for the want of adequate transportation under the orders of the Medical Staff, is a scandal too loud and terrible to pass unheeded.

The army needs a separate Quartermaster's Department, under the direction of the Surgeon-General—a department not necessarily extensive, but efficient—a force of wagons, ambulances and drivers fitted for the service, held well in hand, and ready to be launched in the direction of any great contest, with some reasonable expectation that it will reach the scene of action in time to supply the wounded and their surgeons with all that is necessary and indispensable to the safety of life and the alleviation of misery. That such a service should not already exist in our army is intolerable. The rebel Government, with its comparatively limited resources, has already taken the initiative in the matter, and we are lagging, not only behind Europe, but behind our domestic enemies, in this primary duty to our troops.

Another of our correspondents, familiar with the subject of which he speaks, puts in a plea for the employment in our hospitals of the slaves who seek refuge within our lines. We can see no possible objection to the adoption of this plan—many positive reasons in its favor. It would be a double mercy to our suffering heroes, and to the negroes, whom we ought not to rescue from bondage only to condemn them to uselessness and crime.

The "Sanitary Commission is busily at work in this matter of our medical organization, and deserves great credit for all that it has accomplished, and all that it has suggested of useful reform. But the matter deserves public attention and national action. We trust the Government will sleep on it no longer. Red tape is good, and, in its way, respectable; but red blood is better and more valuable. Let us spare all that we can, and make the most of this sacred treasure which the people so lavishly offer to the land they love, and the leaders they have chosen.

A QUESTION OF SURVIVORSHIP.—Our attention has been called to a provision which we must admit has caused us some alarm, in the draft of a civil code which has been prepared by the Commissioners of the Code and submitted for examination, and we deem it our duty to call the attention of the public to it. It is found in the 115th section, which provides that "a surviving parent (or, in case of an illegitimate, the mother) of a child likely to be born, or of an unmarried child who is a minor, or incapable of taking care of its person, may by deed or will appoint a guardian of the person." Thus it will be seen that the Commissioners intimate very strongly, that under this code, the "*surviving parent*" "of a child *likely to be born*," may in some cases be the father.

Legal reforms may be well enough, but so radical a change as this ought not to be made without at least a good deal of consideration. If it should be adopted, the decisions under it might perhaps throw some light upon the old question—"Suppose your aunt should be your uncle?"

Nothing from the Army.

Once more the telegraph forbears to give us news. In these latter days, indeed, the magnetic messenger too often merits the stale sneer that whatever he announces as news is apt not to be true, and that whatever he brings of truth is hardly news. Silence reigns on the Potomac—the silence, not of achievement, indeed, but of expectation—the lull in the storm.

How many of us, on taking up our morning paper will throw it down again, vexed and disappointed at this caption—"Nothing from the army?" And yet—reflect upon it—what have we to look for, when "something" comes from the army? The tidings of a battle would thrill the country with excitement, but not with excitement only. This news, for which we long, can only be bought with blood. When it comes to us, it must come borne upon the groans of the wounded, the sighs of the dying; the wail of the battle-field, to be echoed by the wail of a thousand, of ten thousand desolated hearths; deep calling unto deep—the deep of death to the deep of despair.

How strange and terrible is the spell which war casts upon the sensibilities of men! Communities grow familiar with its catastrophies, as individual soldiers do with its horrors. Eighteen months ago, the news of the battle of Bethel stirred and shocked the land more than the news of the battle of Antietam does to-day; we can read now of the slaughter of thousands more calmly than then we read of the slaughter of scores of our fellow-citizens.

"Nothing from the army." It is trying, this silence,—and yet let us console ourselves under it by the thought of the anxious, half-broken hearts, to which these four words bring a brief respite of relief and hope. Another day snatched from the danger which broods ceaselessly over the brave and the beloved; another day won from Erebus and black night, for life and love. Shall we call this "nothing?" Is it not "something from the army," after all?

And yet, the popular impatience is not wholly blind, or selfish, or inhuman. War is a process, not a result—its end and aim is peace—and peace can only come with "something from the army;" that something, dread, solemn, and glorious as awful, which men call victory!

Delay is respite only, not redemption. The lull in the storm is not the calm we seek. If it solace for a moment ten thousand hearts it is but to prolong the strain upon their tenderness and their truth, their courage and their faith. "Nothing from the army," to-day, means "something from the army" to-morrow, next week, next month—something indefinitely terrible and trying, the chill and vague anticipation of misery yet to come.

It is natural, then, and right, that we should seek to hear "something from the army." Seek it not in the fretful spirit of curiosity; not in passion, with no mere longing for the tremendous emotions which spring from the clash and collision of mighty hosts. But, as patriots and as men, let us earnestly hope and pray that the end which war alone can bring may not be delayed either by misuse or disuse of the means of war; that really decisive events may early bring to all the land the blissful moment in which we shall have nothing more to hear from the army; the moment of peace sprung from victory, and secured by the establishment of Justice and Law.

COL. HAMILTON, OF TEXAS, AND THE SOUTHERN UNIONISTS.—Of those sturdy and irrepressible patriots, who ennoble their race by devotion to their country, ANDREW JACKSON HAMILTON, of Texas, should stand in the foremost rank. Rather than enjoy the honors, rewards and immunity offered as a bribe by treason, he has given up home, and friends, and wealth; and after months of danger by the way, is here at last a penniless fugitive. In old Greece, they who came with such sacred antecedents, were known as "suppliants." Their cause was holy; and king or archon who should turn away from it unhelpful, were exposed to the wrath of the Gods and the vengeful pursuit of the Furies. The cause which brought Mr. HAMILTON hither, he exposed last night at Brooklyn, and more briefly in New-York. He spoke of the sufferings of Southern Unionists; of the condition especially of his own imperial State; of the wrongs, the cruelties, the unspeakable torture suffered by his friends and neighbors; and implored the people and the Government to move at once to the rescue of those political confessors. Of the peculiar and effective eloquence of this great Southwestern orator, it is impossible to give a sufficient idea. His title to be regarded as the leading stump-speaker of Texas, and the reason why, next to HOUSTON, he was the most popular man in the State, before treason had poisoned the minds of the people, it is very easy to understand after listening to a few of his magnificent periods.

Col. HAMILTON speaks again to-night, under the auspices of the National War Committee, at Cooper Institute. Those who fail to hear him will create for themselves an imperishable source of regret.

THE WAR COMMITTEE AND THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—An effort was made yesterday to prevent the National War Committee from continuing its occupancy of the rooms belonging to the Chamber of Commerce. The contest in the latter body was quite spirited on the part of the exclusionists, but the Chamber, indisposed to commit itself, even by implication, to measures tending to discourage loyal efforts to sustain and perpetuate the Government, voted against the expulsion; and it now only remains for the Committee to seek accommodations elsewhere to make the transaction neat and complete in every particular. The Chamber of Commerce has vindicated its loyalty. Let the Committee vindicate its dignity.

For the Rio Grande.

Mr. C. H. BLOOD, recently United States Consul at Monterey, Mexico, is about to return to the Mexican side of the Rio Grande. He will bear with him any letters or packages to loyal refugees in that locality, from friends at the East who have been wanting means of communication. The address of Mr. BLOOD, is "Mr. P. GARRITY'S, No. 8 Old-slip." Mr. BLOOD will leave for Mexico on Monday next.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS ABROAD.

The Reception of Bad News—A Run to the Country—What the Secessionists Say—The Movement to Mexico—What are the Ultimate Designs of France, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 19, 1862.

The telegraph for the last few days has brought us a most discouraging batch of news from America, terminating with the retreat of the National Army to the fortifications at Arlington Heights, and the entry of Gen. JACKSON into Maryland. The few Nationalists left at Paris carry their chagrin, written in capital letters, on their face, while our Southern friends, who seem all at once, at least to us, disappointed ones, to have sprung up into untold multitudes, and who somehow manage to meet one on every pavement and at every turning, are smiling and buoyant beyond any former example. And, since there are griefs too profound to admit of intrusion, I determined for one day, at least, to promenade mine in the country, where with the aid of a little solitude they might be forgotten, or at least protected from rude assaults. But, alas! "Secesh" was everywhere present, as well in the railroad cars as in the streets, and I found myself boxed up, face to face, with an indignant Frenchman, who had been taken prisoner by Gen. BUTLER, at New-Orleans, and paroled off to France, and a boasting Texian, who had run a ship with a valuable cargo out of Matamoras, and into the French port of Havre, and who was going to take back to Matamoras a cargo of arms and material of war for the rebellion. I esaped at the first station, and, diving into a village on the banks of the river, was astounded in running against two lugubrious Union friends, who sat gazing vacantly into the water discussing POPE'S "lines of retreat," and the ups and downs of Bull Run. So we joined miseries, in order to keep each other's courage up.

The secession papers, however, are nothing like as savage on the Nationals as after the failure on the Chickahominy. They imagine, no doubt, that the cause of the Union is lost, and that they have no need any longer to occupy themselves with the subject. They claim, however, that so soon as the Nationals are entirely chased from the soil of the eleven Confederate States, that a recognition of the Confederacy must immediately take place. At the same time, the article of the Richmond *Dispatch*, arguing that a recognition of the South would only damage their cause, since it would increase the energy of the North, has been universally copied and commented on as plausible. There is thus manifested the usual want of consistency, which proves either that the writers are superficial observers, or else that they are paid.

There is no danger of intervention, however, so long as the Government shows a disposition to resist the rebellion. No matter how much the London *Times* or the Paris *Constitutionnel* may threaten or falsify the sentiments of their respective Governments, there will be no intervention of any kind till the Government of the United States itself recognizes either directly or indirectly, the uselessness of the struggle. And this period, it is to be hoped, will never arrive.

There is a contingency, however, which may arise on a collateral question, of sufficient importance to induce France to deviate from this now fixed policy, and that is the affair of Mexico. As I told you in my last letter, the French are sending out an army, and railroad and telegraph appliances, which prove plainly that they are going to remain in Mexico, or in certain parts of it, and there establish a Government, lines of travel between the two oceans, and other sources of military and political strength, which will not only neutralize the power of the American race on the Western Continent, but offer a permanent barrier to their future extension to the southward. The number of men already sent is officially stated at 42,000, which is double the number required for the conquest of Mexico, and enough to form the nucleus of a permanent army of occupation. But I am assured that another 40,000 men are held in reserve, and that the transports and everything else required for a speedy voyage are in readiness, whenever they may be needed. And if the French Government has fairly engaged itself in an enterprise of this importance, it is upon the assumption that the separation of the American States is final; so that if it is found contrary to expectation, that the North is likely to conquer the South, France, in order to be able to carry out her designs in Mexico, will be obliged to enter into a coalition with the South. Thus it will be seen how, aside from the merits of the question, as between the North and the South, a recognition, or worse, a coalition, may be brought about.

But here again arises a question which is already occupying, no doubt, the attention of Mr. SLIDELL, for, since the Southern Confederacy also has its eyes fixed on Mexico, and the gradual extension of Slavery, it becomes a delicate point for the rebels to know how far they can go with France in such a coalition. It is not improbable that, in the diplomatic *pourparlers* which have taken place thus far on these questions, there has been an immense amount of mutual dissimulation, to use a mild phrase, and that there will be a terrible explosion when the final reckoning is made.

A short article in the NEW-YORK TIMES of four weeks ago, and to which no doubt you attached no great importance, has had the honors of a general circulation over the European telegraph, and of "leaders" without number, in all the principal newspapers from London to Constantinople. In this article you said that no mediation would be accepted by the United States except that which admitted a return of the Southern States to their duty in the Union, and this article was seized on as an indication that the North was coming to its senses, since a leading paper was willing to discuss the terms of a mediation!

The owner of the French ship which was seized for having left New-Orleans without a permit, has made quite a row here about the matter at the American Legation.

The anecdote which I sent you last week in regard to the famous telegraphic dispatch which announced that the French Ambassador at Rome had assured the Pope of the intention of France to maintain indefinitely the temporal power, has been since published in a French paper, and contradicted by authority of the Foreign Office. From the high position of the persons concerned it was impossible that such a statement should pass unnoticed and a denial was to be expected. The story is to be therefore considered as officially contradicted.

The rush of Americans homeward continues, especially of the ladies, and but few of either sex are arriving.

MALAKOFF.

Antietam Reproduced.

Mr. M. B. BRADY, whose collection of National portraits is simply unapproached, and whose battle scenes, procured under circumstances trying to the courage and manhood of his artists, furnish to the time-present, and will exhibit to wondering time yet to come, the most absolute portraiture of the incidents, places and persons of our civil war, has just received from his artists, who were at the battle of Antietam, a series of most interesting views. They comprise pictures of the field of battle, the positions of the several corps, and many thrilling incidents. The public can see and purchase copies at BRADY'S Gallery.

THE MEDICAL SERVICE.

Separate Transportation for the Medical Department, an Indispensable Necessity.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Public attention has recently been drawn to a great deficiency in the present means of transportation for the sick and wounded of our army. This deficiency is characterised not only by the entire absence of anything like a trained Ambulance Corps, but also by the want of vehicles for carrying upon the battle-field, or into the neighboring hospitals, the means of saving life or alleviating suffering. It will scarcely be believed, when we assert that after fifteen or sixteen months of hard fighting, involving nearly 200,000 sick and wounded men, the Government is still without an Ambulance Corps.

It is true, that the Quartermaster's Department has procured hundreds of two and four-wheeled vehicles for transporting sick and wounded men, which it purposes to send wherever the Medical Bureau says they are needed; but no attempt can be made to insure their usefulness after they reach their destination, unless the Medical Bureau is allowed to man and officer them.

There is always dangerous delay in starting our so-called ambulance trains, made up, as they often are in part, of common hacks and omnibuses; and after they are started they are driven by inexperienced or worthless men and boys, who have no interest, either professional or humane, in anything, except how they shall get enough food, sleep and whisky, and get back to their congenial haunts and inactivity.

Of what value can such people be to the medical officers in the field? Have they not enough to do in the practice of their art, without being compelled to bully drivers who are incompetent, from drunkenness or inhumanity or stupidity, and subject to no authority, not being enlisted, or in any true sense under military discipline? I have seen ambulances loaded with wounded frequently in the care of boys or drunken men, the latter having stolen the liquor—the medical officers, meantime, powerless to correct the evil. We have known ambulance drivers to take the food prepared for the wounded, and, in some instances, with drunken indifference, to maltreat their bruised bodies or broken limbs.

We cannot conceive of anything worse than the present ambulance service. When the 4,000 or 5,000 wounded had to be removed, after the second Bull Run, under flag of truce, men and boys were picked up on the streets of Washington to drive the ambulances, and inflict their inefficiency or inhumanity upon the brave and almost lifeless persons of the poor fellows who had been exposed upon the battle-field, unfed and with undressed wounds for five or six days. We there saw the ambulance drivers stealing the stimulus intended for the wounded, and exhibiting an absence of sympathy for them which was most shocking; the contrast presented by the heroic endurance of our uncomplaining wounded soldiers, was most sublime. Now, is there no remedy for such evils? We say, yes. Surgeon-Gen. HAMMOND has indicated the remedy, and presented to Government plans for an ambulance corps. He proposes to have enlisted men, picked for their moral and physical qualities, and drilled to lift and carry the wounded. Thus a corps properly officered by medical men, and having relations to military discipline of the strictest character, would be created and speedily made effective. The Sanitary Commission, more than a year ago, advocated a similar plan, but some of the highest officials in the War Department "may hate philanthropists," and look upon a wounded man as a species of human nuisance, to be gathered up in some kind of a cart, and shut into the nearest building that can be made to screen them from the gaze of the passers by.

We have difficulty in keeping anywhere within the bounds of moderate utterance, when we think of the present ambulance service, and of the determination exhibited to defeat all the endeavors of the Medical Bureau to create something in harmony with the necessities of the wounded and the usages of other civilized nations. Attempts have been made to persuade the Government to give this matter attention and inaugurate immediate reform, but the attempts have failed; and now we put it to those who have sons and brothers, husbands and fathers in the army, and at this very moment exposed to the casualties of the battle-field, whether they are willing to intrust the transportation of their wounded or sick relatives to drunken drivers or inexperienced boys, picked up in a hurry after the battle has occurred.

The Medical Bureau must have an Ambulance Corps; it unanimously recognizes the necessity, and with equal unanimity and want of success demand it.

Moreover, why should the Medical Corps have no adequate means of conveying medicines and stimulants upon the battle-field? Why should the Medical Corps be denied a few additional carts to carry stimulants and primary dressings for the wounded? For no good reason whatever. Just observe the result of depending upon the Quartermaster's Department for transporting the supplies, for the want of which men were dying upon the battle-field of Antietam. On Wednesday, the day of the battle, Dr. LETTERMAN telegraphed to Washington the largest order that has ever been sent to an Army Medical Purveyor. At midnight, the Quartermaster having furnished transportation, several car-loads of stimulants and condensed food were got off. In addition, also, forty Surgeons went by the same train over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to the Monocacy. These supplies reached the Monocacy on Thursday morning at 6½. The bridge having been destroyed, they could not be taken directly to Frederick by rail, but were discharged upon the ground. These supplies lay in the vicinity of Frederick, and did not begin to reach the wounded until Friday and Saturday. If the Medical Corps had had a few independent wagons such a disastrous delay could not have happened. Many of these stores were absolutely necessary to save life, and all to alleviate suffering. Chloroform, for instance, was to a great extent wanting on the battle-field, and limbs which should have been removed on Wednesday and Thursday, by being left until Saturday and Sunday caused loss of life, or prolonged suffering. We believe that the want of independent transportation on the part of the Medical Corps was the means of sacrificing hundreds of lives.

The Sanitary Commission was on the ground with its wagons, with condensed food and stimulants, two days ahead of the supplies sent by railroad, although the former left Washington by the turnpike about the same time.

Another instance of the necessity of an independent transportation. When headquarters were moved from Keedysville, on Saturday, everything was transported to the new camp, in the vicinity of Sharpsburgh, *except the medical supplies.* They remained a solitary pile, in the centre of the deserted camps for nearly twenty-four hours, *awaiting transportation.* The Medical Corps does not ask for or require much independent transportation. A dozen two-horse wagons, carrying chloroform, operates, styptics and stimulants would satisfy the immediate necessities after a great battle, while a dozen more going on by road from the base of operations would give aid until larger supplies by the army route had arrived.

The Sanitary Commission has constantly urged this matter upon the attention of Government, but a desire to limit vehicles of transportation is alleged to be the cause of opposition. If so, then enforce correct views as to the knapsacks and other impediments of the foot soldier, and let all simplify their camp equipage; let officers deny themselves cane-bottom chairs in line of battle, and round tables, and other luxuries. Sufficient saving in transportation would result not only to enable the Medical Corps to have its transportation, but also to make the mobilization of our army in some slight degree as easy as that of the rebels.

Until our transportation wagons are used more for the purposes of carrying food and camp hospital stores, and sick and wounded men, and not luxuries and elaborate camp furniture, we never can attempt a forced march to circumvent the enemy; you might as well expect a Newport dandy to do it, and carry his own trunks. Let us have without delay an Ambulance Corps which shall satisfy the reasonable demands of the people to have their wounded properly cared for. A.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 2, 1862.

Employment of Contrabands as Nurses.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Times:

Will you allow me to make, through your columns, a suggestion, which I hope the Medical Department may be able to put to profit in organizing the extensive hospital service of the army? An adequate supply of male nurses is the constant necessity of this service, and I have heard an almost universal complaint from the surgeons whom I have met since my return from Richmond, of the difficulty of finding men fit for the discharge of this delicate and indispensable duty. Why should not such men be looked for among the "contrabands" whom the advance of our army steadily liberates, and who crowd upon the Government with the vaguest, most childlike and embarrassing notions of the change which freedom has wrought in their condition and their prospects?

During my residence at Richmond, I frequently visited the hospitals in that city, and I was on friendly terms with two or three extremely intelligent surgeons in the rebel army. The extent of the suffering inflicted upon the sick and wounded in that army by the insufficient numbers and the undisciplined character of their nurses can scarcely be imagined, and I should be sorry to shock your readers by attempting to describe it. The evil, indeed, was so flagrant and severe as to compel, in a measure, its own cure; and before I left Virginia serious efforts were making to organize, in some of the Richmond hospitals, a force of nurses, by the employment of negroes. Wherever this experiment had been tried with judgment and patience, it had proved entirely successful. The negroes are naturally a sympathetic and kind-hearted people, easily subjected to proper discipline, and decidedly more humane and gentle than the lower classes of our own population. If a systematic effort were made to select and enroll in a specific body, from among the negroes whom this exodus of every day brings within our lines, those who are fitted by their years and their intelligence for hospital duty, I am satisfied that an immense result of relief to our hospital service would be secured. The same qualities which make the negroes successful as barbers and waiters in our great hotels, would make them successful, with proper instruction, in a very short time, as nurses in our great hospitals; and while we should thus alleviate the sufferings of our soldiers, we should be doing the slaves, whom we set free, the incomputable service of educating them to take care of themselves in caring for other people.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM HENRY HURLBERT.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 2, 1862.

Personal.

Col. SHERRILL, of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, N. Y. V., who was wounded in the mouth at Harper's Ferry, has returned to his home in Geneva, where he will remain until his wound is healed. Col. SHERRILL was formerly a member of the State Senate, from the Tenth (Ulster) District; lived afterwards in Brooklyn, and, two or three years since, removed to Geneva, where he has a large and beautiful farm. He is a man of high character, and universally esteemed.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Covering for the Feet—Boots for the Promenade.—This is a kind of weather to enjoy out-of-door exercise, and our lady readers should take advantage of it. To do so, it will be necessary first to visit CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, and procure a pair of his substantial and very neat Balmorals, which he is selling at the exceedingly low rate of twenty shillings, a price nearly twenty-five per cent. less than is usually charged for similar fabrics. Study health and economy by dealing at CANTRELL'S.

Grover & Baker's CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES, Acknowledged to be superior to all others. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Mme. Tillman (late of No. 712 Broadway,) will open her Fall importations of Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers and Millinery Goods, on Saturday, Oct. 4, at her new establishment, No. 148 East 9th-st., (adjoining Stewart's.)

The Grand Question at Last Decided—THAT WHITE IS THE BEST AMERICAN HATTER, FORREST THE GREATEST LIVING TRAGEDIAN. WHITE AT NO. 216 BROADWAY, FORREST AT NIBLO'S.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.: also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Treatment of Chronic Diseases.—Consult Dr. WOLF, No. 832 Broadway. His Essay on the subject to be had gratis, on application, and sent by mail. Hours—7 to 10 A. M.; 3 to 6 P. M.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

ATWILL—BARCULO.—In Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday, Oct. 1, by Rev. Dr. Traver, assisted by Rev. Wm. Atwill, WINTHROP ATWILL, Esq., of New-York City, to Mrs. CORNELIA A. BARCULO, of Poughkeepsie.

BRIGG—GORDON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 2, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, assisted by Rev. F. T. Russell, BENJAMIN L. BRIGG, England, and ABBIE OLIVIA, only daughter of O. H. Gordon, Esq., Brooklyn.

BARNEWALL—HALL.—On Tuesday, Sept. 30, at St. John's Church, Providence, R. I., by Right Rev. Bishop Clarke, MORRIS BARNEWALL to ELIZA A., eldest daughter of William Hall, all of New-York.

DREDGER—MILLER.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Oct. 1, by Rev. B. Pilsbury, JACOB W. DREDGER, Esq., to Miss CATHERINE CORLEY MILLER, all of Brooklyn, E. D.

DABNEY—HORTON.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 2, by Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D. D., Mr. CHARLES K. DABNEY, of Rochester, to Miss ADELAIDE E., youngest daughter of Hiram H. Horton, Esq., of this City.

DAYMOND—GUEST.—On Monday, Sept. 29, by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, Mr. STEPHEN DAYMOND to Miss MARTHA L. GUEST, all of this City.

DUTCHER—HOLTON.—In Trenton, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 2, at the residence of the bride's uncle, E. B. Fuller, Esq., by Rev. E. D. Youmans, Hon. ANDREW DUTCHER to MARION C., daughter of the late Henry S. Holton, of Natchez, Miss.

EDWARDS—STARR.—In Norwalk, Conn., on Wednesday, Oct. 1, by Rev. Joseph Anderson, Rev. JOHN H. EDWARDS, of West Lebanon, N. H., to CARRIE, daughter of Chandler Starr.

LUDLAM—HAYES.—On Tuesday, Sept. 30, by Rev. Dr. Anderson, of the First Baptist Church, CHARLES LUDLAM and THERESE J. HAYES, both of this City.

MILHAU—MANNING.—On Wednesday, Oct. 1, by His Grace the most Rev. Archbishop Hughes, assisted by Rev. Father Francis McNeirny, at the residence of the bride's mother, EDWARD LEON MILHAU to Miss MARY J. MANNING, eldest daughter of the late John Manning, Esq., all of this City.

McLELLAND—MILLER.—On Thursday, Oct. 2, by Rev. Dr. Hovey, Mr. THOMAS McLELLAND to Miss MARY MILLER, all of this City.

PATTERSON—BOYES.—In Stratford, Conn., on Thursday, Oct. 2, by Rev. Dr. James B. Hardenburgh, Mr. LUKE PATTERSON to Miss EMMA W. BOYES, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Ward Boyes, all of this City.

PURDY—VANDERBILT.—On Wednesday, Oct. 1, at St. John's Church, Clifton, Staten Island, by Rev. John C. Eccleston, Major E. S. PURDY, U. S. A., to ELLEN, daughter of Jacob H. Vanderbilt, Clove Hill, Staten Island. No cards.

PIERSON—BULL.—On Wednesday, Oct. 1, at the residence of the bride's mother, WILLIAM H. PIERSON to LIZZIE BULL, both of Hamptonburgh, Orange County, N. Y.

SPEER—BRINKERHOFF.—On Wednesday, Oct. 1, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. B. C. Taylor, WILLIAM H. SPEER to Miss ELLIE C. BRINKERHOFF, of Bergen, N. J.

WEED—HUME.—At St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 1, by Rev. Dr. J. W. Diller, ELIHU M. WEED and MARY A. HUME, daughter of Gilbert L. Hume, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

CURLEY.—On Thursday, Oct. 2, SUSAN CURLEY, daughter of Patrick and Mary Curley, a native of Dundanagh, County of Monaghan, Ireland, aged 24 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, No. 268 West 29th-st.

EVERITT.—Suddenly, on Monday evening, Sept. 29, FRANCIS W., eldest son of W. M. Everitt, in the 10th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 3d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his grandfather, J. L. Everitt, Ravenswood, L. I.

GORDON.—At Bass Terre, Island of St. Kitts, West Indies, of consumption, HANNAH, seventh daughter of Francis Gordon, late of Huntly, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

☞ Aberdeen papers and Banffshire *Journal* please copy.

LAIRD.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 2, NATHL. LAIRD, late of Dobella, County Donegal, Ireland, aged 34 years, 9 months and 6 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, also the member of John Knox Lodge No. 36, A. P. A., are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 147 West 26th-st., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock.

Farewell for awhile, dearest husband, farewell;
I am traveling the way thou lately hast trod;
What trials await me I cannot foretell.
Though absent in body we'll meet in the Lord.

☞ Londonderry papers please copy.

LE COMTE.—On Thursday evening, Oct. 2, at 6:20 o'clock, of consumption, MARY ELIZABETH DUBOIS, wife of Vincent N. Le Comte.

Funeral services will take place on Saturday, Oct. 4, at 9 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 149 West 43d-st.

☞ Brooklyn and Philadelphia papers please copy.

MASON.—On Thursday, Sept. 11, of wounds received at the battle of Manassas, GEORGE MASON, in the 32d year of his age.

The funeral will take place this day, (Friday,) the 3d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from John-st. M. E. Church. His friends, and the members of Keystone Lodge No. 235, and Harlem Lodge No. 457, F. A. M., and the members of Manhattan Engine Company No. 43, are invited to attend.

MONAGHAN.—On Sunday, Sept. 28, in the U. S. Hospital, Frederick, Md., from the effects of a gunshot wound received whilst in the discharge of his duty at the battle of Antietam, Sergeant JAMES J. MONAGHAN, of Company K, Forty-second N. Y. S. V., (Tammany Regiment,) aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of the regiment now in the City, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his uncle, Matthew Monaghan, corner of 8th and Lewis sts., on Friday afternoon, Oct. 3, at 2 o'clock precisely.

MORGAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 1, GEORGE MORGAN, a native of Wales, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the St. David's Benefit and Benevolent Societies, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 688 4th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

NAGEL.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 1, GEORGE JOHNSON NAGEL, youngest son of Joseph and Jane Nagel, aged 9 months and 24 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 5, at 2 o'clock, at No. 66 3d-st.

ROSMAN.—At Key West, Fla., on Thursday, Sept. 18, of yellow fever, on board of the flag-ship *St. Lawrence,* GERALD H. ROSMAN, aged 21 years, son of Dr. Robert Rosman, of Brooklyn, and private Secretary of Commodore J. L. Lardner, commanding Eastern Gulf Blockading Squadron.

His remains were interred at Key West.

SQUIRE.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Sept. 30, of disease of the heart, ABNER SQUIRE, formerly of Hartford, Conn., in the 68th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 161 Elm-st., at 10 o'clock this morning. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. His remains will be taken to Hartford for interment.

STRANGE.—At Ingleside, near Hastings, Westchester County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 1, EDWIN LOUIS, son of Albert B. and Elizabeth Strange, aged 22 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, at Ingleside, on Saturday next, Oct. 4. Carriages will be in waiting at the Hastings Stations of the Hudson River Railroad, to convey friends to the house, on the arrival of the train leaving Chambers-st. at 1 o'clock P. M. on Saturday. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation.

SPADER.—At Middletown Point, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 24, of diphtheria, CARRIE V., youngest daughter of William and Mary L. Spader, aged 5 years and 7 months.

VAILL.—In Litchfield, Conn., on Tuesday, Sept. 30, SARAH H., daughter of Rev. H. L. and F. G. Vaill, aged 27 years.

A. P. A.—The members of John Knox Lodge No. 36, and the Order generally, are requested to attend the funeral of their late Brother, NATHANIEL LAIRD, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 147 West 26th-st. The members of the Lodge are hereby notified to meet in the Lodge-room, No. 206 8th-av., at 12 o'clock, to receive the funeral rosettes.

JOHN LAIRD, R. Secy.

MILITARY.

FIRST VOLUNTEER REGIMENT FOR 9 MONTHS.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT.

HEADQUARTERS, NO. 811 BROADWAY.

This is the LAST Volunteer Regiment to be organized under the present call. NONE but men of good moral character will be received as recruits. The organization is proceeding under the supervision of two Committees of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association.

CEPHAS BRAINERD,
Chairman of Army Committee.

"IRONSIDES."
LARGE EXTRA BOUNTY.
Good Men yet received to fill up
COMPANY A.
JOSEPH B. STEPHENSON, Second Lieut.,
Late of Seventh Regiment, N. G.
No. 47 East 27th-st.

VOLUNTEER FOR NINE MONTHS

In Company H, IRONSIDES REGIMENT. The same bounties as are paid in other companies and $10 extra bounty.

Company Headquarters No. 237 Broadway.
Recruiting offices—No. 178 9th-av.; Tent in City Hall Park.

JOHN S. CUTTER, Captain.
Late 22d Regiment N. Y. N. G.
1st Lieutenant, JAMES SANFORD.
2d Lieutenant, GEO. FOSTER,
Late 22d Regiment N. Y. N. G.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT, COMPANY A.

HEADQUARTERS, NO 481 3D-AV.—FIRST NINE MONTHS' REGIMENT.—Recruits will be received into this regiment for nine months. Young men of good moral character desiring to join will receive all necessary information at the headquarters No. 481 3d-av. In addition to the City bounty of $50, $10 will be given to all who join this company.

CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN, Captain.
NICHOLAS BREWER, JOSEPH B. STEVENSON, } Lieutenants.

IRONSIDES—A NINE MONTHS REGIMENT.

$65 CASH DOWN.
$100 AT THE END OF THE WAR.

At a war meeting held at Yonkers, Wednesday evening, Oct. 1, a fund was subscribed to pay the recruits of Company C $15 over all other bounties, which, with the City bounty of $50, makes the $65 cash down. Headquarters Co. C, No. 163 Broadway.

GEO. P. HOWE, Captain.
WM. F. WEST, First Lieutenant.

$50 CASH DOWN!

$100 AT THE END OF THE WAR.
RECRUITS WANTED FOR EITHER NINE MONTHS OR FOR THE WAR.

Young men of good character wanted to join this company, which is rapidly filling up. Call at headquarters, No. 820 Broadway, and give us your names without delay.

REV. M. C. KEMPSEY,
Captain Co. E, Ironsides Regiment.

IRONSIDES—NINE MONTHS.

COMPANY I—GEO. PERRY, CAPTAIN.
$100 cash bounty.
$100 at the end of the war,
Offices. No. 335 Broadway, New-York; No. 50 South 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.
Only men of good character need apply.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT, CO. B,

NINE MONTHS' MEN.
TEN DOLLARS EXTRA BOUNTY
Will be paid to recruits enlisting in this company.
Headquarters, No. 340 4th-st., one door west of Broadway.
Capt. DAVID T. TERRY.

WAR MEETING.—A MEETING IN BEHALF of the Ironsides Regiment will be held by the Young Men's Christian Association, at the Lee-avenue Church, corner of Hewes-st., Brooklyn, E. D., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be made by Hon. BENJ. F. MANIERRE, Hon. Mr. WALL, THEODORE TILTON, Esq., Lieut.-Col. DUGANNE, Rev. Mr. PETERS, Rev. Mr. PARTRIDGE, Rev. Dr. HOLMES, and others.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A REGULAR monthly meeting will be held at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer sts., on THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 3, at 7½ o'clock. Let every member be present, in this and the adjacent counties, to hear the report of Committee on a Fort, &c. By order.

H. RAYMOND, Brigadier General.
ABRAHAM DALLY, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT.—A WAR MEETING in behalf of this regiment will be held in the Second-st. M. E. Church, near Avenue D, on THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Speakers—Rev. C. C. NORTON, Hon. B. F. MANIERRE, CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, Esq., and others.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 467.—Oct. 2, 1862.
12, 46, 77, 14, 22, 31, 41, 4, 59, 62, 19, 43, 17.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 468.—Oct. 2, 1862.
30, 2, 6, 3, 5, 54, 34, 69, 52, 33, 75, 21.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 415.—Oct. 2, 1862.
16, 41, 76, 39, 27, 46, 52, 62, 68, 49, 56, 1, 10.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 345.—Oct. 2, 1862.
4, 14, 68, 31, 24, 39, 75, 48, 2, 21, 70, 27.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

BROWN'S STANDARD SCALES.

Established 40 years.
Adapted to every branch of business for weighing light or heavy merchandise.
Railroad, Hay, and Coal SCALES.
Grocers', Druggists' and Confectioners' SCALES.
Portable, Platform, Counter and Floor SCALES.
Weigh-Masters' Frames, Beams and Apparatus.
Special attention given to foreign standards.
A full stock of all kinds constantly in store of our own City make, and warranted in every particular.
R. BROWN,
No. 3 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.
Mr. J. D. BROWER, who has been with this House for the last eighteen years, remains with us.

LADIES' BAND AND LINK BRACELETS,
One, Two and Three Dollars each,
AT
G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

VAN DEUSEN'S KOMESTERON—RESTORES grey hair to its original color, prevents the hair from falling out, promotes its growth, cures all irritations and eruptions of the scalp. The KOMESTERON is unequaled as a hair-dressing compound. For sale at Nos. 266 and 773 Broadway, and No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BARNARD'S STEAM KINDLING-WOOD FACTORY and Coal-yard, Nos. 294 and 296 Front-st., Nos. 364, 365 and 366 South-st. Broad Mountain, Black Heath and all kinds of coal for sale. Pine, oak and hickory wood sawed and split, ready for use. Bundles for grocers always on hand. Shipping supplied at reduced prices.

OWNERS OF HORSES WILL FIND DR. TOBIAS' Venitian Horse Liniment superior to any other for the cure of Colic, Old Sores, Bruises and Cuts. All the horse-trainers use it. Reference—Hiram Woodruff, the great horse-trainer. Pint bottle only 50 cents. Sold everywhere.

MISSIONARY MEETING.—A PUBLIC MISSIONARY meeting will be held THIS EVENING, in the Church of the Ascension, 5th-av., corner 10th-st., at 7½ o'clock, when several addresses will be made. The collection will be equally divided between the domestic and foreign committees.

WATER-PROOF ROOFS.

WATER-PROOF ROOFS
ARE MADE BY THE
WARREN ROOFING COMPANY,
No. 112 John-st., New-York.

Many years' use of WARREN'S IMPROVED FIRE AND WATER-PROOF ROOFING, (composed of felt, cement and gravel,) in New-York City and throughout the United States, prove its superiority over all metal or other materials now in use for covering flat-roof buildings.

WARREN'S ELASTIC CEMENT.
FOR COATING LEAKY TIN ROOFS,
is superior to anything else now in use for that purpose, more elastic and durable, and impervious to water.

The following named gentlemen can tell whether the above statements are correct:

Young, Schultz, & Co.,	John B. Snook,
Thomas Fraser, Bro. & Co.,	Adams Express Company,
S. B. Althause's Sons,	Henry Bruner,
Francis Pares,	Dr. John Moffatt,
Furman & Co.,	Janes, Fowler & Kirtland,
Mattison & McCoy,	S. Clark & Son,
Cragin & Co.,	New-Jersey Ferry Company,
Havemeyer, Townsend & Co.,	John C. Kohlsaat,
R. P. Getty & Son,	Isaac B. Lewis.

T. NEW, Agent for New-York City,
No. 112 John-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

HON. A. J. HAMILTON AT COOPER INSTITUTE, ON FRIDAY.—The National War Committee respectfully invite the loyal citizens of New-York to assemble at Cooper Institute, FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 4, at 7½ o'clock, to hear from their patriotic and distinguished fellow-citizen, Hon. A. J. HAMILTON, of Texas, late representative from that State to the Thirty-sixth Congress, recently escaped from the rebel authority, some account of the condition of the Unionists of Texas, and of the atrocities practiced upon them by the Confederate Government, and their demand that the war be prosecuted with vigor, to the destruction of rebels and the speedy relief of the Union men of the South.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Chairman.
JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr., Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.—AN ADJOURNED meeting of the citizens of the Eighteenth Ward both those who are liable to draft and others, will be held at the Hall, southeast corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, the 3d day of October, 1862, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of devising immediate means for raising their quota under the call for 600,000 men, and thereby avoiding a draft. By order of the General Committee Sixth Senatorial District.

J. BRADLEY, President.
PETER COOPER, Vice-President.
DAVID R. JAQUES, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

FIFTEENTH WARD WADSWORTH UNION CLUB.—At a meeting held at Wright's Hotel, corner Broadway and 8th-st., on Wednesday evening, Oct. 1, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected officers of the Club:

President,
Hon. JAMES A. BRIGGS.
Vice-Presidents,
GEORGE W. PINE, Hon. H. J. RAYMOND.
Treasurer,
WILLIAM F. CAREY.
Secretaries,
HERMAN G. CARTER, JAMES S. HUYLER.
Executive Committee,
GEORGE W. BLUNT, MARSHALL B. BLAKE,
JOHN T. DENNY, HENRY SWORDS,
SAMUEL W. LEEDS, J. WILSON GREEN,
LINIUS W. STEVENS, JAMES D. OLIVER,
HARVEY T. CLEVELAND, IVERSON W. KNAPP,
JOHN M. ROBERTSON, HENRY A. MORGAN,
OSWIN O'BRIEN.

The next meeting of the Club will be held at Wright's Hotel, corner of Broadway and 8th-st., THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 3, at 7½ o'clock, when all Union citizens of the Ward are invited to be present and enroll their names.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY.
BROWNSON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW,
FOR OCTOBER, 1862.
CONTENTS:
I.—ESSAYS ON THE REFORMATION.
II.—SLAVERY AND THE CHURCH.
III.—THE SEWARD POLICY.
IV.—FROSCHAMMER on the FREEDOM OF SCIENCE.
V.—CATHOLICITY, LIBERALISM AND SOCIALISM.
VI.—LITERARY NOTICES AND CRITICISMS.
$3 per year; single number, 75 cents.
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No. 31 Barclay-st., New-York.

JUST PUBLISHED,
INSIDE OUT.
A curious book by a singular man. Price $1 13.
MILLER, MATHEWS & CLASBACK,
No. 757 Broadway.

"ALL ABOUT THE DRAFT."
Ready Saturday Morning. SINCLAIR TOUSEY Agent, No. 121 Nassau-st. Single copies 10 cents.

BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERON.—"THE GAYEST literary feast that ever regaled human taste." New and beautiful edition, with 18 steel engravings. Sent by mail, carefully sealed from impertinent curiosity, postage free, on receipt of $1 by the Publisher, BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st.

WIG-MAKER AND ARTIST IN HAIR.
LOUIS BASTET,
No. 385 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sole inventor of
ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES,
And Manufacturer of all kinds of HUMAN HAIR-WORK

GREAT SALE OF RICH NECK-TIES, AT RETAIL.

DEALERS SUPPLIED AT PRICES WHICH WILL CAUSE THEM TO WONDER IF THE GOODS WERE NOT STOLEN.

The New Style of "WIDE END" TIE, at 25 cents.

Elegant Wide End TIES. At 50 cents.

Splendid Wide End TIES. At 65 cents.

The above are the richest and most expensive Ties ever imported, SAME AS ARE NOW SELLING IN ALL REGULAR RETAIL STORES AT 75 CENTS TO $1 50 EACH.

Also, an immense stock of Black and Fancy Ties, at just HALF THE USUAL PRICES, viz.:
25 cent Ties at.......15 cents. | 75 cent Ties.......at 35 cents.
50 cent Ties at.......25 cents. | $1 Ties at...............50 cents.
SCARFS in endless variety, at corresponding rates.
Men's and Boys' best quality fine Linen

COLLARS

at $1 40 per Dozen, warranted to be the same as are sold everywhere else at $2 50 and $3. Also, closing out a large lot, of superior quality and make, of fine DRESS SHIRTS, without any reference to the price of Cotton or Linen, viz.: A good Shirt at $1; the best at $2. Linen Handkerchiefs, Under Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, &c., at prices before unknown on Broadway.
J. H. BLAKE & Co., 379 BROADWAY, cor. White-st.

LADIES' FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS,
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES,
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

SEASONS.
I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

$100,000 WORTH OF
SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE
AT
COST.
JOHN MEEKS & SON,
Nos. 333 and 335 4th-st.,
Northwest corner of Broadway,
Will sell the whole of their superb stock at cost, to reduce stock, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen, under the supervision of the firm whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established for 70 years.
☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE—EXCISE TAX.—NOTICE is hereby given to the tax-payers of the Eighth Collection District, comprising the XVIIIth, XXth and XXIst Wards, in the City of New-York, in accordance with an act passed July 1, 1862, entitled an Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the Public Debt, that I have been appointed Assessor for said District. I have arranged said District into nineteen divisions, which are designated and will be known by their respective numbers, and have also appointed the following-named persons as Assistant Assessors for the several divisions as hereby given:

DIVISION NO. 1.

Names and Residences of the Assistant Assessors of the Eighth Collection District, New-York.

(GENERAL OFFICE, No. 169 5TH-AV., CORNER 22D-ST.)

ASSISTANT ASSESSOR.	RESIDENCE.	ASSESS'S DIST.	WARD.	BOUNDARIES.
Abraham Powelson.	278 6th-av.	1st Dist.	18th ward	Between 14th and 26th sts., 5th and 6th avs.
James Bleecker.	163 5th-av.	2d Dist.		Between 14th and 26th sts., 4th and 5th avs.
Oliver G. Hilliard.	64 Madison-av.	3d Dist.		Between 14th and 26th sts., Irving-place, Lexington and 4th avs.
John M. Robinson.	57 East 26th-st.	4th Dist.		Between 14th and 26th sts., Irving-place, Lexington and 3d avs.
Robert S. Tate.	3d-av., cor. 24th-st., Compton House.	5th Dist.		Between 14th and 26th sts., 2d and 3d avs.
Nath'l Pierce.	316 3d-av.	6th Dist.		Between 14th and 26th sts., 1st and 2d avs.
W. Clinton Enos.	324 1st-av.	7th Dist.		Between 14th and 26th sts., Av. A and 1st av.
Jacob B. Bacon.	290 East 18th-st.	8th Dist.		Between 14th st. to river, Avs. A, B and C.
John Fettretch.	604 2d-av.	9th Dist.	21st ward	Between 26th and 40th sts., 1st and 2d avs.
Thomas W. Gibson.	123 East 31st-st.	10th Dist.		Between 26th and 40th sts., 2d and 3d avs.
George O. Bartlett.	418 3d-av.	11th Dist.		Between 26th and 40th sts., 3d, Lexington and 4th avs.
J. Watson Averill.	44 East 31st-st.	12th Dist.		Between 26th and 40th sts., 4th, Madison and 5th avs.
Benjamin Galbraith.	12 West 36th-st.	13th Dist.		Between 26th and 40th sts., 5th and 6th avs.
Robert H. Bleakie.	119½ West 34th-st.	14th Dist.	20th Ward	Between 26th and 40th sts., 6th and 7th avs.
James F. Le Barron.	149 West 33d-st.	15th Dist.		Between 26th and 40th sts., 7th and 8th avs.
Aneel C. Loomis.	503 8th-av.	16th Dist.		Between 26th and 40th sts., 8th and 9th avs.
Howard Chilton.	317 9th av.	17th Dist.		Between 26th and 40th sts., 9th and 10th avs.
Edward Bleecker.	363 10th-av.	18th Dist.		Between 26th and 33d sts., 10th and 11th avs., to river.
William Starrett.	303 West 38th-st.	19th Dist.		Between 33d and 40th sts., 10th and 11th avs., to river.

In all cases the divisions respectively include the sides contiguous to them, of the streets and avenues forming their respective boundaries.

Every person, association, partnership or corporation desiring a license to engage in any trade or occupation named in the 64th section of said Act, must register an application therefor with the Assistant-Assessor of the assessment divisions in which such trade or occupation is to be carried on.

Manufacturers liable under said Act to pay any duty or tax, are required to furnish to the Assistant-Assessor a statement, subscribed and sworn to, in the form prescribed by the 68th section of said Act.

Blanks and information may be obtained from the Assistant Assessors in their respective divisions. Communications may be addressed to me, at the Central Office, No. 169 5th-av., corner 22d-st.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1862.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Assessor,
Collection District, State of New-York.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE—EXCISE TAX.—NOTICE is hereby given to the tax-payers of the Thirty-second Collection District, comprising the First, Second and Fourth Wards, in the City of New-York, that in accordance with an act passed July 1, 1862, entitled "an act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, and to pay interest on the public debt," I have been appointed Assessor for said District.

I have arranged said District into sixteen divisions, which are designated and will be known by their respective numbers, and have also appointed the following named persons as Assistant Assessors for the several divisions, as hereby given:

FOR DIVISION No. 1.—Theodore A. Coles, No. 105 Broad, corner of Water-street, second floor. To have charge of all that portion of the First Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Battery-place, State-street, Pearl-street, Old-slip, branch of Old-slip, south of Franklin Market and the water-lines of the East and North Rivers.

FOR DIVISION No. 2.—Patrick Henry Baker, No. 18 William-street. To have charge of all that portion of the First Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Bowling-Green, east branch of Broadway by Bowling-Green, Beaver-street, Pearl-street and State-street.

FOR DIVISION No. 3—Frederick G. Ritter, No. 56 West, corner of Rector-street. To have charge of all that portion of the First Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Rector-street, Broadway, east branch of Broadway by Bowling Green, Battery-place, and the North River water-line.

FOR DIVISION No. 4—George W. Smith, No. 46 Exchange-place, Room No. 8. To have charge of all that portion of the First Ward included in and bounded by centre lines of Wall-street, Pearl-street, Beaver-street, east branch of Broadway by Bowling-Green and Broadway.

FOR DIVISION No. 5—Theodore Ritter, No. 111 Broadway. To have charge of all that portion of the First Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Liberty-street, Broadway, Rector-street and North River water-line.

FOR DIVISION No. 6—Isaac E. Smith, No. 12 Wall-street. To have charge of all that portion of the First Ward included in, and bounded by the centre lines of Liberty-street, Maiden-lane, Pearl-street, Wall-street and Broadway.

FOR DIVISION No. 7—James D. Warner, No. 120 Wall-street. To have charge of all that portion of the First Ward included in, and bounded by the centre lines of Maiden-lane, East River water-line, and centre lines of Old-slip, south of Franklin Market and Pearl-street.

FOR DIVISION No. 8—George R. Hill, Nos. 82 and 84 Nassau-street, Room No. 6, to have charge of all that portion of the Second Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Beekman-street, William-street, Liberty-street, Broadway and Park-row.

FOR DIVISION No. 9—Townsend W. Burtis, No. 62 Fulton-street. To have charge of all that portion of the Second Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Beekman-street, Pearl-street, Maiden-lane, Liberty-street and William-street.

FOR DIVISION No. 10—James M. Burtis, No. 183 Water-street. To have charge of all that portion of the Second Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Beekman-street, East River water-line, and the centre lines of Maiden-lane and Pearl-street.

FOR DIVISION No. 11—William Dymock, No. 96 Cliff-street. To have charge of all those portions of the Second and Fourth Wards included in and bounded by the centre lines of Frankfort-street, Pearl street, Beekman-street, and Park-row.

FOR DIVISION No. 12—William Henry Wallace, No. 2 New William-street. To have charge of all that portion of the Fourth Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Pearl-street and Chatham-street.

FOR DIVISION No. 13—J. I. Gascoigne, No. 308 Pearl-street. To have charge of all those portions of the Second and Fourth Wards included in and bounded by the centre lines of Roosevelt-street, East River water-line, and centre lines of Beekman-street, Pearl-street, and Oak-street.

FOR DIVISION No. 14—Asa G. Alexander, No. 15 Oliver-street. To have charge of all that portion of the Fourth Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Catharine-street, Oak-street, Pearl-street, Chatham-street, Bowery, and Division-street.

FOR DIVISION No. 15—James A. Messinger, No. 191 South-street. To have charge of all that portion of the Fourth Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Catharine-street, East River water-line, and the centre lines of Roosevelt-street and Oak-street.

FOR DIVISION No. 16—R. Kerr, No. 130 Broadway. To have charge of the islands situated in the harbor of New-York, known as Governor's, Bedloe's, and Ellis' Islands.

Every person, association, partnership or corporation desiring a license to engage in any trade or occupation named in the sixty-fourth section of said act, must register an application therefor with the Assistant Assessor of the Assessment Division in which such trade or occupation is to be carried on.

Manufacturers liable under said act to pay any duty or tax are required to furnish to the Assistant Assessor a statement subscribed and sworn to in the form prescribed by the sixty-eighth section of said act.

Blanks and information may be obtained from the Assistant Assessors in their respective divisions.

Communications may be addressed to me at the Central Office, No. 130 Broadway.

S. P. GILBERT, Assessor,
Thirty-second District, New-York.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE—EXCISE TAX.—NOTICE is hereby given to the taxpayers of the Fourth Collection District, comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City of New-York, in accordance with an act passed July 1, 1862, entitled, An Act to Provide Internal Revenue to Support the Government and to Pay Interest on the Public Debt, that I have been appointed Assessor for said District. I have arranged said District into ten divisions, which are designated and will be known by their respective numbers, and have also appointed the following-named persons as Assistant Assessors for the several divisions as hereby given:

DIVISION No. 1.—All that section of said District lying within Canal, Bowery, Bayard, Baxter, Franklin and Broadway. Assistant Assessor, ——.

DIVISION No. 2.—All that portion lying within Bayard, Baxter, Franklin, Broadway, Park-row, Chatham and the Bowery. Assistant Assessor, Edward A. Nichols, No. 63 Franklin-st.

DIVISION No. 3.—All that portion of said District lying within Broadway, Liberty, Greenwich and Barclay. Assistant Assessor, R. G. Radway, Dey-street House.

DIVISION No. 4.—All that portion of said District lying within Broadway, Barclay, Greenwich and Reade sts. Assistant Assessor, Charles Ferguson, No. 257 Greenwich.

DIVISION No. 5.—All that portion lying within Greenwich, Liberty, Hudson River, and Reade-st. Assistant Assessor, Samuel Le Comte, No. 236 Greenwich.

DIVISION No. 6.—All that portion lying within Canal, Broadway, Reade, and West Broadway. Assistant-Assessor, ——.

DIVISION No. 7.—All that portion lying within Canal, Hudson, Reade, and West Broadway. Assistant Assessor, J. Lawrence, Dupont House.

DIVISION No. 8.—All that poortion lying within Canal, Hudson, Reade, and Hudson River. Assistant Assessor, James M. Tuthill, No. 12 Hubert-st.

DIVISION No. 9.—All that portion lying between West Houston, Broadway, Canal, and Sullivan. Assistant Assessor, Thos. G. Baker, No. 107 Greene-st.

Division No. 10.—All that portion lying within Canal, Sullivan, West Houston and Hudson River. Assistant Assessor, John Forshay, No. 12 Charlton.

In all cases the divisions respectively include the sides contiguous to them of the streets and avenues forming their respective boundaries. Every person, association, partnership, or corporation desiring a license to engage in any trade or occupation named in the 64th section of said act, must register an application therefor with the Assistant Assessor of the Assessment division in which such trade or occupation is to be carried on.

Manufacturers and others liable under said act to pay any duty or taxes, are required to furnish to the Assistant Assessor a statement subscribed and sworn to in the form prescribed by the 68th section of said act.

Applications for license, and for all other information, must be made at the Central Office, No. 63 Franklin-st.

Blanks and information may be obtained from the Assistant Assessors.

Communications may be addressed to me at the Central Office. Office hours from 9 to 3.

PIERCE C. VAN WYCK,
Assessor for the Fourth Assessment District,
No. 63 Franklin-street.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1862.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE—EXCISE TAX.—NOTICE is hereby given to the tax-payers of the Fifth Collection District, comprising the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards, in the City of New-York, in accordance with an act passed July 1, 1862, entitled, "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to Support the Government, and to Pay Interest on the Public Debt," that I have been appointed Assessor for said District. I have arranged said District into thirteen divisions, which are designated and will be known by their respective numbers, and have also appointed the following named persons as Assistant Assessors for the several divisions, as hereby given:

DIVISION No. 1—Canal-street, Broadway, Grand-street and the Bowery. A. Stephens, Assistant Assessor, residence No. 233 Grand-street, corner Bowery.

DIVISION No. 2—Bowery, Grand-street, Broadway, and Spring-street. W. V. Alexander, Assistant Assessor, residence Westchester House, corner Broome and Bowery.

DIVISION No. 3—Spring-street, Broadway, Houston-street, and the Bowery. C. L. Bellows, Assistant Assessor, residence No. 70 Prince-street.

DIVISION No. 4—South-street, Catherine-street, Division-street and Pike-street. W. H. Burrows, Assistant Assessor, residence No. 16 East Broadway.

DIVISION No. 5—Norfolk-street, Division-street, Bowery, and Hester-street. Robert M. Kelley, Assistant Assessor, residence No. 43 Forsyth-street.

DIVISION No. 6—Hester-street, Bowery, Broome and Norfolk-street. Charles Williamson, Assistant Assessor, residence No. 151 Bowery.

DIVISION No. 7—Norfolk-street, Rivington-street, Bowery and Broome-street. Tudor Adams, Assistant Assessor, residence No. 310 Broome-street.

DIVISION No. 8—South Pike-street, Division and Clinton streets. S. S. McClure, Assistant Assessor, residence No 134 Henry-street.

DIVISION No. 9—Division, Norfolk, Rivington and Ridge streets. John T. Reeve, Assistant Assessor, residence No. 398 Grand-street.

DIVISION No. 10—South, Clinton, Gouverneur-slip and Scammel-street. G. S. Dye, Assistant Assessor, residence No. 286 Clinton-street.

DIVISION No. 11—Grand, Division, Ridge, Rivington and Cannon streets. Henry S. Jennings, Assistant Assessor, residence No. 104 Broome-street.

DIVISION No. 12—South-street, Gouverneur-slip, Scammel-street, East Broadway and Grand-street. H. H. Lee, Assistant Assessor, residence No. 311 East Broadway.

DIVISION No. 13.—Grand, Cannon, Rivington and East streets. DeLancey W. Knevels, Assistant Assessor, residence No. 12 East-street.

In all cases the divisions respectively include the sides contiguous to them of the streets and avenues forming their respective boundaries.

Every person, association, partnership, copartnership, desiring a license to engage in any trade or occupation named in the 64th section of said act, must register an application therefor with the Assistant Assessor of the Assessment Division in which such trade or occupation is to be carried on.

Manufacturers liable under said act to pay any duty or tax are required to furnish to the Assistant Assessor a statement subscribed and sworn to in the form prescribed by the 68th section of said act.

Blanks and information may be obtained from the Assistant Assessors in their respective divisions.

Communications may be addressed to me, at the Central Office, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.

GEO. F. BELLOWS, Assessor.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1862.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE—EXCISE TAX.—NOTICE is hereby given to the Tax-payers of the Ninth Collection District, comprising the XIIth, XIXth and XXIId Wards of the City of New-York, in accordance with an act passed July 1, 1862, entitled "An act to provide Internal Revenue to Support the Government, and to pay interest on the Public Debt," that I have arranged said district into thirteen divisions, which are designated and will be known by their respective numbers. And have also appointed the following-named persons as Assistant Assessors, for the several divisions as hereby given:

FIRST DIVISION—Embraces all the territory in the County of New-York north of the line of 144th-st., from Hudson River to Harlem River. Alexander N. Lewis, Assistant-Assessor, residence corner of 152d-st. and 11th-av. Office corner of 155th-st. and 10th-av. Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

SECOND DIVISION—Is bounded north and east by 144th-st., from Hudson River to Harlem River, thence by Harlem River to 4th-av., thence along 4th-av. to 127th-st., thence along 127th-st. to 3d-av., thence along 3d-av. to 125th-st.; south by 125th-st. and west by Hudson River. John H. Porter, Assistant Assessor—residence 3d-av., near 128th-st. Office in Washington Hall, No. 1,951 3d-av.

THIRD DIVISION—Is bounded north by 125th-st., east by 3d-av., south by 86th-st. and west by Hudson River. William E. Waring, Assistant Assessor, residence and office 9th-av., between 95th and 96th sts. Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M. and 4 to 7 P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays.

FOURTH DIVISION—Is bounded north and east by Harlem River and south and west by a line commencing at 86th-st., on Harlem River, running thence along 86th-st. to 3d-av., thence along 3d-av. to 127th-st., thence along 127th-st. to 4th-av., thence along 4th-av. to Harlem River. William T. B. Milliken, Assistant Assessor, residence 120th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Office in Washington Hall, No. 1,951 3d-av.

FIFTH DIVISION—Is bounded north by 86th-st., east by Harlem River, south by 75th-st., and west by the line of 6th-av. John A. Douglas, Assistant Assessor, residence and office 84th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M. and 7 to 9 P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

SIXTH DIVISION—Is bounded north by 75th-st., east by Harlem River, south by 59th-st., and west by the line of 6th-av. Dennis McCabe, Assistant Assessor, residence and office, corner of 70th-st. and 3d-av.

SEVENTH DIVISION—Is bounded north by 59th-st., east by Harlem River, south by 49th-st., and west by 6th-av. Benoné H. Howell, Assistant Assessor; residence and office, 52d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M., and 7½ to 9 P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

EIGHTH DIVISION—Is bounded north by 49th-st., east by Harlem River, south by 40th-st., and west by 6th-av. Stephen A. Utterly, Assistant Assessor; residence, No. 56 West 45th st.; office, No. 741 6th-av.

NINTH DIVISION—Is bounded north by 45th-st., east by 6th-av., south by 40th-st., and west by Hudson River. Dow S. Kittle, Assistant Assessor; residence, No. 69 West 43d-st.; office, 741 6th-av.

TENTH DIVISION—Is bounded north by 49th-st., east by 6th-av., south by 45th-st., and west by Hudson River. Gustavus Friedeborn, Assistant Assessor; residence, No. 1,331 Broadway; office, No. 1,321 Broadway, corner of 45th-st.

ELEVENTH DIVISION—Is bounded north by 59th-st., east by 6th-av., south by 49th-st., and west by Hudson River. Patrick O. Dea, Assistant Assessor; residence, No. 276 West 51st-st.; office, No. 741 6th-av.; office hours from 8 to 10 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

TWELFTH DIVISION—Is bounded north by 86th-st., east by the line of 6th-av., south by 59th-st., and west by Hudson River. Richard Pelton, Assistant Assessor; residence, Falkland's Hotel, Broadway, between 59th and 60th sts.; office, No. 741 6th-av.; office hours from 8 to 10 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

THIRTEENTH DIVISION—Consists of Blackwell's, Ward's, and Randall's Islands, and No. 741 6th-av. H. F. Franklin, Assistant Assessor; residence and office, No. 741 6th-av.

In all cases the Divisions respectively include the sides contiguous to them of the streets and avenues forming their respective boundaries.

Every person, association, partnership, or corporation, desiring a license to engage in any trade or occupation named in the 64th section of said act, must register an application therefor with the Assistant Assessor of the Assessment Division in which such trade or occupation is to be carried on. Manufacturers liable under said act to pay any duty or tax are required to furnish to the Assistant Assessors a statement subscribed and sworn to in the form prescribed by the 68th section of said act.

Blanks and information may be obtained from the Assistant Assessors in their respective divisions. Communications may be addressed to me at the Central Office, No. 741 6th-av.

HOMER FRANKLIN,
Assessor for the Ninth Collection District.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE
U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS,
No. 39 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY

By the U. S. MARSHAL, under the direction of the undersigned U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, on SATURDAY next, the 4th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at WHEELER'S STORES, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

The schooner *Belle,* 46 tons burden, built at Charleston in 1845.

The schooner *Maria,* 86 tons burden, built at Charleston.

The schooner *W. H. Northrup,* 23 tons burden, built at Wilmington, N. C., in 1859.

Immediately afterward, at the Union Stores, near Hamilton Ferry, the schooner *Albert,* 110 tons burden, built at Washington, N. C.

The schooner *Mary Stewart,* about 60 tons burden.

EDWARD H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
U. S. Prize Commissioners.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION, NEW-YORK AGENCY, }
No. 498 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1862. }

I HAVE MISS DIX'S AUTHORITY FOR saying that no more female nurses are wanted at Washington. Thousands of applications are already in Miss Dix's hands. She wants no women to come to Washington whom she does not positively send for. The Sanitary Commission has ceased to have anything to do with supplying female nurses. Women need not apply, therefore, either at Dr. Satterlee's or any other medical Purveyors or Directors of the United States Army with the hope of getting light on this subject, or opportunity of going. Nor has the Sanitary Commission time to correspond with individuals on the subject.

Letters on the subject addressed to Miss D. L. Dix, Washington, will receive attention when she wants more nurses, but not before.

HENRY W. BELLOWS, President.

DR. GUTMANN'S
ORIGINAL RUSSIAN VAPOR-BATHS,
No. 313 4th-st., between Broadway and Bowery, With warm and cold water shower and douche baths, steam douches, etc., etc. Open daily for gentlemen, from 7 to 10 A. M. and 1 to 10 P. M.; for ladies, from 10 to 12 A. M.; on Sundays, for gentlemen only, from 7 to 12 A. M. These baths are a certain remedy for rheumatism, gout, paralysis, neuralgia, chronic diseases of the skin, chronic catarrhs, (cold,) mercurial affections, dyspepsia, etc., etc. Every comfort, convenience and attention provided for. Terms moderate.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, Oct. 2, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 15 bbls. Ashes, 13,956 bbls. Flour, 580 bbls. and 10 bags Corn Meal, 170,756 bushels Wheat, 67,224 bushels Corn, 5,252 bushels Rye, 26,608 bushels Oats, 2,782 pkgs. Provisions, and 306 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales were light, at $7 12½ for Pots and $7 37½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Rio has been purchased to the extent of 6,500 bags, at 22c.@23¼c., ℔ ℔. The market for this description closes buoyantly, at an advance of ¼c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand, at from 56c.@57c., chiefly within the range, for Middlings, ℔ ℔.

DRY GOODS—An important auction sale of Ribbons occurred to-day, and was a decided success, the competition having been brisk. Small catalogues of dress goods and Shawls were also disposed of at fair prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Heavy sales of State and Western Flour were effected at advanced prices, especially for trade brands. The home and export inquiry has been active. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 26,000 bbls., including Superfine State, at $5 25@$5 50; poor to choice extra State, at $5 50@$5 90, chiefly at $5 55@$5 70; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 25@$5 50; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 70@$6 60; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 95@$6 10 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 25	@$5 50
Extra State	5 50	@ 5 90
Superfine Western	5 25	@ 5 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 70	@ 6 60
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 95	@ 6 10
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 15	@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	6 00	@ 7 50
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 90	@ 7 50

Southern Flour is in lively demand at higher prices; sales 2,200 bbls., at $5 90@$6 50 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $6 55@$7 75 for fancy to choice brands, and $7 75@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is improving. Sales 1,500 bbls. extra, at $5 70@$7 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues in slack demand, $3 10 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is more sought after at $3 40@$3 45 for Jersey, $3 70 for Marsh's Caloric, and $3 70@$3 75 for Brandywine ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more abundant, and has declined 1c. ℔ bushel. The demand has been good, mainly for Winter Red Western, for export, at the reduced figures. The reported sales since our last comprise 299,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Western, at $1 35@$1 42; Amber Western at $1 32@$1 34; Red Western (Winter) at $1 26@$1 31; very poor do. (Illinois,) at $1 23@$1 25; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 21@$1 23; Milwaukee Club, at $1 14@$1 20; Chicago Spring, at $1 09@$1 18 ℔ bushel. Corn is depressed and lower. Sales since our last, 106,000 bushels, to arrive, at 58½c.@60c. for shipping Mixed Western; 54c.@58c. for Eastern do.; 41c.@53c. for unsound do., ℔ bushel. Rye is in less request at 60c.@82c., according to quality, ℔ bushel. Sales, 2,100 bushels. Oats continue depressed, including Canada, poor to prime, at 55c.@60c.; Western, at 55c.@60c.; and State at 56c.@60c. ℔ bushel. Barley is unchanged. Sales, 3,300 bushels Canada, at $1 01@$1 05 ℔ bushel.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of Breadstuffs left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 30th of September in the years indicated:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Canals opened	April 26.	May 1.	May 1.
Flour, bbls	560,449	784,747	995,995
Wheat, bush	8,044,388	16,478,748	21,150,154
Corn	11,657,960	14,763,810	15,038,379
Barley	386,559	273,157	821,440
Oats	4,257,860	3,503,269	3,066,416
Rye	208,472	984,466	605,339

HAY—North River Bale has been freely purchased, at 60c.@75c. ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Have been in fair request, at 14c.@19c. for new, and 13c.@16c. for old, ℔ ℔.

LUMBER—The arrivals of Eastern Spruce and Pine, recently, have been light, and the current transactions have been also restricted, but prices have been firm. In Albany, according to the *Evening Journal*, receipts have been far less than the previous week, and sales have been light, with but a small attendance of buyers. The shipments have been small, owing to the absence of vessels, which are much wanted for Eastern ports at high rates of freight. Prices remain firm and with a tendency toward an advance, and the stock on hand being light for the season of the year, with a probability of small receipts for the balance of the season, with a fair demand, the advance will be realized. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, during the fourth week in September, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1860	9,557,000	776	2,250	8,182,300
1861	7,840,643	1,611	1,069	8,552,469
1862	6,167,765	467	895	5,437,000

The receipts by the Champlain and Erie Canals from the opening of navigation to Oct. 1, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1860	236,761,600	35,321	32,718	109,071,977
1861	118,044,762	27,157	7,204	101,580,659
1862	177,491,179	27,771	106,830	146,278,138

METALS—Have been quiet, to-day, but very firm.

MOLASSES—Has been less sought after, at previous rates.

NAVAL STORES—Resins have been in moderate request, including Common, at $13@$13 25 ℔ 280 ℔s. Spirits Turpentine has been inactive, at $2 25@$2 27½ ℔ gallon. Tar has been quoted steady, at $12@$15 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been moderately dealt in at unchanged quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after, and has advanced to $11 62½@$11 75 for Mess, and $10 25 for Prime, ℔ bbl. The reported sales, since our last, have been 4,100 bbls. Cut Meats continue inactive at 6¾c.@7¾c. for Hams, and 4½c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon is unchanged. Lard is less active; sales 1,200 tierces and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 9½c.@10½c., ℔ ℔. Beef is quiet at old figures; sales 165 bbls., at $14@$14 62½ for Extra Mess, and $12 50@$13 50 for Plain Mess, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$21 50 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $14 75@$16 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in good demand at 12c.@16½c. for poor to very choice Western, and 16c.@21c. for common to choice State, ℔ ℔. Cheese is active and firm at 7c.@9½c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales 370 bags East India at $6 62½@$7, ℔ 100 ℔s. Stock, Oct. 1, 11,718 bags cleaned, and 23,636 bags, uncleaned East India, against 2,931 tcs. and 830 bags East India, Oct. 1, 1861.

SUGARS—Have been rather lightly dealt in to-day, at full prices. Sales 950 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 9¾c.@11c., and Cuba at 9c.@9¾c.; also, 75 boxes Havana at 9¼c.@9½c., ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, to-day, 80,000 ℔s., at 10¾c.@11c. ℔ ℔. The week's business Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS review thus: "The market during the past week has greatly advanced, and, owing to the sudden advance in gold and the consequent rise in Sterling Exchange, has enabled exporters to fill many orders which were before much below the market. The demand for prime shipping lots continues large, and straight lots in hogsheads are scarce, at 10¾c.@11c.; the latter figure may be considered the price for strictly prime. Lots in barrels and tierces are scarce. To-day the market closes firm. Price this day, 1858, 10¼c.; 1859, 10¾c.; 1860, 10c.; 1861, 8¾c. ℔ ℔."

WHISKY—Sales, 470 bbls., in lots., at 33½c.@34c. (the latter rate, an extreme one, for a choice brand) ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Rates are advancing, although business has not been active to-day. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, at 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 12d.@12½d; Corn, 11½d.@12d. ℔ bushel. Beef, 7s. ℔ tce.; Pork, 4s. 6d ℔ bbl.; Cotton, ⅝ ℔ ℔.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 40s.@42s. 6d.; Tallow and Oil Cake, 35s.; ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@13d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 5s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ℔ tce.; Bacon and Lard 40s.@42s. 6d; Butter and Cheese, 47s. 6d.@50s.; Oil, 42s. 6d. ℔ ton. For London—Flour at 3s. 7½d. ℔ bbl.; Grain at 12½d.@13½d. ℔ bush.; Pork, 5s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 7s. 6d. ℔ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 47s. 6d.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow and Oil Cake, at 37s. 6d.@40s. ℔ ton. For Cork and orders, a bark, with Grain, at 8s. 7d. ℔ quarter; and another, at 14d. ℔ bushel.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 20
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 24
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 24
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 27
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 4
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 8
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 11
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 18
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18

FROM AMERICA.

Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 4
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 4
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 8
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 11
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 14
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 15
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 18
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 18
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 22
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 25
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 29
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 5
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Etna* will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at……5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at……5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)……5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6¾ A. M. and 3¾ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE HAS EVERY advantage of hot water or steam-heating, at one-quarter the cost. LESLEY & ELLIOT, 494 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
DAMASK CURTAINS,
SATIN DELAINE CURTAINS,
BROCATEL CURTAINS,
CORNICES, CORDS, TASSELS,
GIMP, &c.
Retail prices not advanced.
KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

359 BROADWAY.
Gold Window Shades.
Buff Holland Window Shades.
White do. do. do.
Green do. do. do.
Wire Shades at 50c. per foot.
Retail prices not advanced.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacques, chemises, corsets, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c., Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgown yokes; also, ladies' ready-made under-garments, fluted handkerchiefs.

Initials and coat of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroidery made to order; stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

MILLINERY.

1862.—PARIS AND NEW-YORK FALL FASHIONS in ladies' bonnets, flowers and ribbons. I have some exclusive novelties for ladies. Mrs. W. SIMMONDS, No. 637 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

RAVEN & BACON,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes, Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y. The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

HAINES BROTHERS'
NEW SCALE, OVERSTRUNG PIANO-FORTES
Are now universally acknowledged to be the best Pianos made. They are superb, and no mistake. On sale at wholesale and retail, at their new warerooms,
NO. 758 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Their cottage Pianos cannot be beat the world over. So say all the best dealers of the country. Every instrument warranted for five years.
NEW PIANOS TO LET.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

$150.—NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS, in rosewood cases, iron frames and overstrung bass, for $150; do., with mouldings, $160; do., with carved legs and inlaid with name-board, $175 and $200; do., with pearl keys, $225 and $250; new 6½ octave, $140. The above pianos are the greatest bargains in the city. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $100. New melodeons at extremely low prices. New and second-hand pianos and melodeons to let. Rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGAN HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS.—These celebrated instruments are sold at the New-York Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., by MASON BROTHERS, agents for the manufacturers, at the same prices, at wholesale and retail, as from the factory. Harmoniums, including several new styles, $60 to $400 each. Melodeons, $45 to $200.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—(First-class)—For sale, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, superior instruments, with one, two, or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. COTTAGE PIANOS, fully warranted, $150 to $300. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 86 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. FISCHER, acknowledged to be the most durable and the best Pianos made, with iron frame, patent damper, overstrung, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and wareroom, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

TWENTY NEW PIANOS TO LET.—ALSO, Pianos for sale on installments, at No. 758 BROADWAY, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BROOKLYN—NO. 16 CLINTON-ST.—PLEASANT apartments for families or single gentlemen. All modern conveniences have been introduced, making the house especially desirable for those seeking a comfortable home. Convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. References required.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY, CONSISTING OF three persons, residing in 33d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., desires a sufficient number of select boarders to form an agreeable social circle. None need apply except of the highest respectability. References exchanged. Address HOME, Station F.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with good grates, gas, bath, &c., for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; family private; terms moderate; convenient to cars and stages. No. 51 West 29th-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING at No. 24 East 21st-st., near Broadway, will let, with board, a large front room; also, a good-sized back room. Rooms have gas, hot and cold water and grates, also large closets attached. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING on their own premises, will accommodate a gentleman and his wife, or a few single gentlemen; the rooms spacious and airy; references exchanged. Apply at No. 15 Rutgers-place.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD board can be had in a private family, on reasonable terms, by applying at No. 151 West 42d-st. References required.

BOARDING.—ON MODERATE TERMS, WITH A private family, for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. References exchanged. Apply at No. 206 West 22d-st.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLORS and bedrooms may be obtained by applying at No. 42 West Nineteenth-street. No children taken. References given and required.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN can obtain first-class rooms, with board, private table, or otherwise, to suit, at No. 58 West 23d-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board, at No. 30 Union-square; also rooms for gentlemen. References required.

BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND FIRST-class board may be obtained by applying immediately at the brown-stone front house, No. 51 Concord-st. The house has all the modern improvements, and is convenient to either Fulton or Wall-st. ferry. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN.—A VERY PLEASANT SUITE OF rooms on Clinton-st., will be let to a family of three or four persons, with board, and well furnished, for $100 per month. Address BOARDING, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST., FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With full or partial board, for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with all the modern improvements.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first class house on Murray Hill, will let the second floor to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Address L. M., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

SEVERAL FINE FURNISHED APARTMENTS for gentlemen may be obtained with a private family, residing at No. 29 Washington-place, with partial board, if desired.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, parlors and bedrooms adjoining, or single rooms, to gentlemen, with breakfast if desired. Apply at No. 35 East 12th-st., near Broadway.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—A SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms overlooking the square, to let, with board. Also single rooms. References exchanged.

FINE, LARGE, AIRY FURNISHED ROOMS to let without board.—Partial board can be had, if desired. Apply to Mrs. TIMOLAT, No. 136 Bleecker-st.

ST. GERMAIN HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN plan—will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1. Parties wishing to engage rooms can be accommodated from this date.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FALL AND WINTER, AT the Birdsall House, Cornwall, within ten minutes' walk of the steamboat landing; situate on the high ground at the foot of Newburgh Bay; commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson and surrounding mountains; rooms large and airy, and every convenience and comfort. Horses and carriages on hand at all hours. Address Birdsall House, Cornwall, Orange Co., N. Y. Reference—R. Bussell, Esq., office No. 6 Spring-st.; J. F. Malcolm, Esq., office No. 9 Chambers-st.; Charles June, Esq., office No. 157 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FALL AND WINTER, can be procured at a commodious farm-house, in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; location very healthy and pleasing; every convenience for comfort and recreation; liberal table; terms reasonable. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

ALL ARMY AND NAVY CLAIMS AND information promptly procured, being one of the first volunteers, and having a long experienced partner in Washington, I have the best facilities for collecting all soldiers and sailors claims. Information gratis, and no charge till collected.
S. SIMPSON, Lawyer,
No. 32 Pine-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION wanted as general houseworker by a respectable and well-recommended girl, in city or country; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and good cook and baker of bread, pies, biscuits and puddings; is willing and obliging, and has no objection to do general housework. Apply for two days at 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS.—Situations are required immediately for some very superior servants, whose reference are to the first families in Brooklyn, and will be found most desirable help; also, for some neat and efficient waitresses, housemaids and children's nurses. Apply at MANNING'S new and spacious offices, corner of Court and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn, (formerly of Tillary-st.)

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron, or would do general housework in a small family—one who perfectly understands her business; the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived three years and a half. Call for two days at No. 215 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., top floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wants a situation in a private family; is an excellent cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer, and a good baker. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 133 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. The best City reference from her last place.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 433 Hudson-st., rear building, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook, and to assist with the washing; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City references. Call, for two days, in the corset store, No. 190 3d-av., corner of 18th-st.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, by two respectable women, situations—one as first-class cook; the other as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 West 29th-st., in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, a situation as good plain cook; is a good washer and ironer or chambermaid; can be seen, this day, at her present employer's; good City reference. Apply at No. 38 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A GENTEEL SCOTCH Protestant woman, of tidy habits, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, pastry, game and soups, and all styles of dishes; lived in the first families in Scotland and America; wages $10 to $12; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wants a situation, as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; is a first-rate laundress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., for two days, at No. 299 4th-st., at the fruit-store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation in a small private family as cook, washer and ironer, or laundress; has the best City reference. Inquire, for two days, at No. 33 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., rear house.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman; a good bread, biscuit and pastry maker; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 175 East 15th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman as cook. She thoroughly understands her business; has no objections to assist in washing and ironing, if required. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 213 East 23d-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as plain cook, and excellent washer and ironer, by a young girl that has the very best of City reference, and has lived four years in her last place. Apply at No. 443 4th-st., first floor, front room, for two days, if not engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-age woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; willing to assist with the washing and ironing and make herself generally useful; good City reference given. Apply at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook; has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing, in a small private family; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 131 West 22d-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION wanted as cook and laundress; has the best of City references from her last place; understands her business thoroughly. Can be seen at No. 161 Grand-st., for two days.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION in a private family, as above; understands meats, soups, game, jellies and pastry, and all kinds of fish; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 115 West 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse and seamstress, or would travel with a lady if required; the best of reference from her last place, where she lived two years. Call for two days at No. 141 28th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable girl wants a situation in a private family to do up-stairs work and fine washing and ironing; she would go as laundress in a small family; is very capable, and has excellent City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 222 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation in a respectable private family as chambermaid; can do plain sewing and fine washing, or would cook, wash and iron in a small family; the best of reference from her last place, where she has lived seven years. Apply at No. 190 West 21st-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress; would assist with the fine washing, if required; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged. Call at No. 205 East 20th-st., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and plain sewer; is a good operator on Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine; no objection to see to children; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 19 East 17th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A very respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing or the care of children; she has five years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 308 3d-av., between 24th and 25th sts., 1st floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation in a respectable private family as chambermaid; can do plain sewing and fine washing, or would cook, wash and iron in a small family. The best of reference from her last place, where she has lived seven years. Apply at No. 190 West 20th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An English young woman, thoroughly competent, wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and sewing; has excellent City references. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing, or would take charge of a child about a year old; is very fond of children; the best of reference from her last place, where she has lived three years. Can be seen for two days at No. 410 6th-av., corner of 25th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress, or would do plain sewing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, from 10 to 4, for two days, at No. 299 4th-st., in the fruit store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress or to do washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 38 West 41st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and nurse; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 220 Lexington-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or children's nurse and chambermaid; best reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 17 West 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or regular waitress. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 East 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS—A respectable girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Good City reference. Apply at No. 146 35th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or as nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 163 6th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND FINE WASHER.—A young girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing; the best of City references. Call at No. 127 West 48th-st.; can be seen for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID—A situation wanted, by a young Protestant woman, as seamstress and chambermaid, and assist in fine washing and ironing, or is fully competent to take charge of children; has the best of City reference from where she lived four years. Can be seen for two days at No. 101 Waverley-place, corner McDougal-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as seamstress and chambermaid, or will do chamberwork and waiting in a small family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 185 West 40th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS PROFESSED DRESSMAKER.—A SITUATION wanted by a highly respectable young woman as professed dressmaker, or as seamstress and chambermaid; can give the best of references from her former employers. Call at No. 60 Clinton-place, 8th-st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO take in washing and ironing; has City reference, and has worked for families for the last three years; she would like to have some gentlemen's washing also. Call at No. 410 3d-av., top floor, front room; can be seen at any time.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse; she fully understands the care of a baby from its birth, or growing children; has had many years' experience in the care of children; is willing and obliging, and kind to children; has six years of the best of City reference. Call or address No. 99 West 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A GENTEEL PROTESTANT girl, of 17, a situation as nurse to growing children or a baby; reads and writes; teaches children the rudiments of their first education thoroughly; will wait on a lady and child; wages $4 to $5. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of a baby from its birth, having had long experience; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 80 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse, by a competent Protestant person; can take the entire charge of a baby; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, a situation as nurse; is willing to do chamberwork. She is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby. Can be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 46 West 17th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 112 East 23d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE woman wishes a place as nurse and seamstress; eight years reference from her last place. Apply at No. 146 35th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS NURSE AND SEWER.—A LADY WISHES to obtain a situation for a young girl to take care of children and sew. Apply at No. 119 West 44th-st.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young married woman, as wet nurse; no objection to the country; good reference given if required. Call, for three days, at No. 5 Minetta-st., near Bleecker.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young woman as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business in both capacities; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 66 West 18th-st., near 6th-av., in the basement.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, a situation as laundress; understands her business perfectly; can give good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 74 Irving-place.

AS HOUSEKEEPERS.—THE CARE OF A gentleman's country-house wanted by a man and wife, (Protestants;) the man to take care of horses and make himself useful about the house, farm or garden. Address WM. DOOLY, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS WAITRESS.—AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as first-class waitress; understands her business perfectly; is willing and obliging; has most excellent City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as waitress and chambermaid; would have no objection to do the housework of a small private family. Apply at No. 43 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by a competent young woman to do waiting and chamberwork, or do the housework of a very small family; understands her work perfectly well. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 18 Perry-st.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD, SELECT SERVANTS to be had, civil, neat, and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant, and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

UNE FRANCAISE DESIRE TROUVER une place pour soigner un enfant. Et coifé la dame (Con renseignement) S'adresser, No. 73 West 19th-st.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—A YOUNG MAN, AN experienced book-keeper, desires a situation in a counting room, banking or other office, where the services of a thorough book-keeper are required; can furnish first-class references. Address C. D. E., Box No. 89, Springfield, Mass.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man—German; has a good knowledge of his business; is not afraid to work, and would make himself useful. Call on or address F. H. A., Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—ENGAGEMENT wanted as head gardener and farmer by a practical man, long time foreman on first-class places; wife will attend dairy, poultry, &c. Address ABERDEEN, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, in a private family, by a competent man, who thoroughly understands his business in the care and management of horses; is a careful driver; has lived three years and five months in his last place, and five years in his previous place; can give first-class City reference. Address T. H., Box No. 219 *Times* Office; can be seen for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman; has had long experience in England and in the United States; understands every thing in the proper treatment of horses; furnishes the most unexceptionable references for capability and steadiness. Address P. G., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, or No. 398 7th-av.; or No. 67 West 33d-st., harness shop.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A Scotchman, in a private family; the best of City references given from the best families in the City. Call or address D. S., Coachman, at Mr. Lowden's, saddler, No. 79 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable young man who understands his business and has good reference; is steady and sober, and free from any bad habits. Address W. C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a Protestant man, with four years' City reference from his last employer, where he can be seen for one week, at No. 1 West 47th-st., corner of 5th-av.

AS COACHMAN—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a young man who understands the care of horses. Address P. C. D., at R. Campbell's, harness-maker, No. 50 4th-av.

AS USEFUL MAN.—WANTED A SITUATION, by a single man, to take care of and drive a pair of horses, and make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place. Is sober, honest and industrious. Address, for two days, W. X., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—SITUATIONS WANTED by a Protestant man and his wife, the man as coachman and gardener, and his wife as cook or laundress, with the best of personal reference from their last places. Any gentleman requiring their services as such may address a note to A. B., Box No. 219 *Times* Office, for 2 days.

WANTED, A SITUATION BY A YOUNG German, in a gentleman's family; understands the care of horses, driving, and milking cows; best of recommendations. Address ABRAHAM, Smith's seed store, No. 71 Liberty-st.

HELP WANTED,

A GARDENER WANTED—ONE WHO THOROUGHLY understands propagating fruit and flowers, and can take charge of a greenhouse; must be a single man and come well recommended. Apply at No. 168 Broadway. DORMAN BROS.

A NURSE.—NURSE WANTED TO GO WEST.—English, Scotch or American, experienced and kind, and willing to do also some sewing; a middle-aged woman preferred. To such a person, good wages and a comfortable home are offered. Satisfactory reference required. Apply at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

A GIRL.—WANTED, A GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron; one acquainted with her business, and can take the charge of the kitchen, may apply at No. 59 West 27th-st.

A COOK WANTED—COMPETENT AND FAITHFUL, and a good baker, to go in the country, near New-York; liberal wages paid. Call, with testimonials, to-day, at No. 24 Murray-st.

A COOK—WANTED, A COOK IN A PRIVATE family, and to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 16 University-pl., from 10 to 12 A. M.

A BOOKSELLER.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN who thoroughly understands the retail book and stationery business. Address Box No. 4,571 General Post-office, with full particulars.

PAPER-MAKER WANTED.—A GOOD FOURDRINIER machine tender, at Jessup & Moore's Mills, near Wilmington, Delaware. Address WM. A. LINDSAY, Wilmington, Delaware.

AN ERRAND BOY.—WANTED, AN ERRAND boy, not under 15 years of age, with references, and acquainted with the lower part of the City. Apply from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M., at No. 29 William-st., in the basement.

HANDS WANTED—TO MAKE MILITARY clothing. The best prices paid. BERNHEIMER BROS., No. 12 Vesey-st.

WANTED.—A CLERK FOR A STEAMBOAT, 1 stewardess, 2 conductors. Apply at No. 7 Chatham Square.

WANTED—A FOREMAN, COMPETENT TO MANUFACTURE chewing tobacco. Address Box No. 685 Post-office.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. — Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF ROYAL SIZE OLD ledgers or journals; no consequence how much they have been used; must contain at least six hundred pages each; six cents a pound will be paid. Address BOOKS, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when 6 years of age, and remain till he is 20. Prospectus, with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 16.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS,
PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NO. 19 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.,
Will be re-opened on MONDAY, Sept. 15.
Circulars can be obtained at the house.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 East 21st-st., three doors east from Broadway, will open on FRIDAY, Sept. 19. Mrs. CALLENDER refers to Rt. Rev. H. Potter, Bishop of New-York; Rev. Edward Y. Higbee, D. D., Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, D. D., Prof. Charles Anthon, LL.D., Columbia College; Messrs. Chas. H. Russell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Robert S. Hone, Denning Duer, A. Gracie King, Henry Chauncey, Jr., George C. Anthon, Henry Van Schaick, Fred. G. Foster, Eugene Dutilh, George A. Peters, M. D., New-York; Wm. H. Ashhurst, Philadelphia. Mrs. C. will be at home after Sept. 1.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.
An English and French FAMILY and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. For full information see circular. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 1. In the meantime letters to his address in the City will receive prompt attention.
D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., now open, receives a limited number of pupils, under the direct training of the Principal. Refers to the following gentlemen, who have been patrons:

Hon. Geo. Opdyke,	H. M. Alexander,	L. Lockwood,
Rev. Dr. Phillips,	Wm. Black,	H. A. Mott,
J. Lisaly, M. D.,	G. Burchard,	D. S. Schanck,
W. Parker, M. D.,	A. W. Canfield,	A. H. Trowbridge,
J. Auchincloss,	P. Handy,	J. C. Tucker.

MISS KENNEDY'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
No. 20 East 25th-st.,
Between Madison and 4th avs.
French is the language of the school. The number of boarding pupils is limited to twelve. Private instruction is given in languages, literature, &c., by the most distinguished Professors.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 56 WEST 11th-STREET,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Ascension Church. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 68 West 26th-st.,
N. E. CORNWALL, D.D., Rector.
The next year of this school will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 22. Circulars at the school-rooms and the principal bookstores.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.
The Winter session of this School will commence on the first WEDNESDAY of November next.

MR. J. W. BLIGH'S
CLASS FOR TWELVE YOUNG LADIES,
Reopened Oct. 1, at No. 52 West 18th-st.

MISS PORTER'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN,
at No. 1,219 Broadway.

MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS'
French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 24th-st., near 5th-av.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE FREE DRAWING CLASSES OF THE GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN, will open on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 6. Apprentices and journeymen mechanics desiring to join, may apply at the rooms, No. 36 Crosby-st., or to the Librarian of the Apprentices Library, No. 472 Broadway, where they will obtain all necessary information. On the same evening, at the same place, an address will be delivered by Richard O'Gorman, Esq., commencing at 8 o'clock. Members of the Society and others are invited to be present.

A LADY OF THE HIGHEST RESPECTABILITY, and experienced in teaching, desires to make engagements for the Fall and Winter, with one or two families, as visiting instructress of the English branches and penmanship. Her method of instruction is a very thorough one, and has proved eminently successful. Particular attention paid to young children. Terms reasonable, and references unexceptionable. Address ENGLISH, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE NEXT ACADEMIC year of this Institution will begin on the first Monday (6th) of October, when the students will attend at 9½ o'clock, A. M., for matriculation. Candidates for admission will be examined on Saturday, the 4th of October at 9½ A. M. Those failing at the June examination, will be reexamined on the same day.
CHS. KING, LL.D., President Columbia College.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE—170th-st. and Kingsbridge-road.—French is the language of the school; English branches, Spanish, German, Collegiate course; preparatory course to West Point. Laboratory; ample buildings; 30 acres of ground, with skating-pond.
LESPINASSE & ESTEVEZ, Principals.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y.—This Seminary opens on the 1st of October. Easy of access *via* New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st. Trains pass several times a day. Juniors under 12 taken at a reduction from the regular terms. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

TO LADIES.—LADIES WHOSE EARLY EDUCATION may have been neglected, can secure the services, an hour or two daily, at their own residences, of an experienced lady teacher of the English branches, whose method of instruction will insure their rapid improvement. Terms reasonable. Address PRIVATE TEACHER, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

DAILY OR WEEKLY TUITION.—A GENTLEMAN would give instruction to young persons (of ages from seven to twelve,) at the houses of their parents, or at his own residence. If desired, French, Greek and Latin would be taught; suitable references given. Address TUTOR, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

SPECIAL ATTENTION WILL BE GIVEN to the education of a few private pupils in the family of a clergyman and professional teacher. For circulars and information inquire of WEEKS & DeFOREST, No. 58 Wall-st., or address Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

A LADY, AN ACCOMPLISHED PIANIST, and highly qualified to instruct vocally in both sacred and operatic music, is prepared to give lessons at her residence, 33d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Address K. T. B., Station F.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—MR. LOUIS ERNST'S French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 15.

MR. CHARRUAUD BEGS LEAVE RESPECTFULLY to suggest to his patrons and to the families who intend to form classes at his residence, to apply early for days and hours, at No. 148 East 17th-st. Circulars may be had as above, or at No. 56 West 11th-st.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 884 Broadway.

$110.—HOPEDALE INSTITUTE—WESTchester, Westchester County, N. Y., is open for children under the age of 12. Address Mrs. ROSENBERG, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys, corner 5th-av. and 26th-st.—entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

MADAME THIBAULT, OF No. 15 WASHINGTON-PLACE, having removed to No. 9 West 36th-st., will reopen her boarding and day school for young ladies, on Monday, Sept. 22.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL receives pupils from seven years and upwards, preparing them for college, business, West Point or the Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi-annual session, Military and Collegiate, will commence, Oct. 1, 1862.
Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School, Sept. 10, at No. 51 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, at Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen on the second MONDAY in September.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 82 East 15th-st.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 74 West 21st-st.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS S. M. ROGERS' SCHOOL—FORMERLY B. A. Smith's, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., reopens Sept. 15.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND boarding school, No. 141 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,136 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL will commence on Sept. 10, at No. 49 East 30th-st.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
No. 22 West 22d st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16
For circulars, &c., address as above.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 53 West 33d-st.,
Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 16. Miss Van Wagenen will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 574 Broadway.

MAD. BOTE, HAVING RETURNED TO the City, respectfully informs her friends and the public that she will resume her instruction of the piano, singing, the French and German languages, at her own or the pupils' houses. Call or address No. 62 West 33d-st., near Broadway.

MRS. WILLIAMES'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
Will reopen, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. All letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE, SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.—The forty-second semi-annual session will commence Nov. 5. For circulars, address the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 236 West 20th-st., is now open. A limited number of Misses will be received as boarders.

MISS COOPER'S SCHOOL, AT NO. 62 East 22d-st., is now open. Pupils are instructed in the English studies, French language and music.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH, French and Primary School will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 15 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

"AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU," NO. 561 Broadway.—Schools supplied with competent teachers, and parents with school circulars gratuitously. References: Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, Appleton & Co., Harper Bros. Wanted, teachers of French, (native,) music, etc. SMITH, WILLSON & CO., Educational Agents.

DO YOU SEEK GOOD SCHOOLS FOR your children and wards? Circulars, and full particulars are, without charge, at "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 Broadway.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The fifth annual term of this institution commenced WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1. Applications for admission and inquiries in reference to the course of study, &c., may be made at the Law School Building, No. 37 Lafayette-place, on Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 29 and 30, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., and on Wednesday, Oct. 1, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Catalogues containing full information can be obtained at No. 37 Lafayette-place, or by addressing the subscriber.
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Professor of Municipal Law.

MR. HENRY GEBHARD HAS RETURNED to this City to resume his classes in gymnastics and calisthenics to either sex, and for military drill and fencing with all kinds of arms. Mr. HENRY GEBHARD will continue to form classes in private residences and schools. Address METROPOLITAN GYMNASIUM, Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av., opposite 8th-st.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—NO. 4 AND 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened for the season on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The advantages of a superior physical training for youths, in connection with their mental studies, cannot be over-estimated. Circulars may be had at the school, or sent free by mail.

TEACHERS.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE."—TEACHERS wanted.—Married gentleman and wife for small, select school, at reasonable salary—the branches required are English, classics and music; experienced married gentleman for large boarding-school, to teach mathematics and natural sciences; professor of mathematics, of highest qualifications, for first class position in a city; Episcopalian gentleman for classics, at liberal salary; Episcopalian lady for music in the West; gentleman for public school, at moderate salary; French lady for Eastern city; lady for piano and singing in New-Jersey; experienced lady for music and French near N. Y.; Episcopalian gentleman for select school near City; German governess for City; French lady for N. Jersey; experienced governess for Long Island; French lady for Cuba; experienced teachers of classics, on the Hudson; French gentleman for drawing in first class school on the Hudson, also German for music; gentleman for music and modern languages in large boarding-school in N. Y. State; for sale, good will of flourishing select school for young ladies near the City, price very moderate. Personal applications required.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
No. 596 Broadway.

EMPLOYMENT IS WANTED BY A YOUNG lady, experienced as organist, church singer, editor's assistant or contributor, copyist, teacher of music, English, drawing, painting. Has received at rate of $600, but because of the times, she is prepared to negotiate for the best arrangements she can make, and refers to prominent gentlemen for the assurance that low expectations are in no wise commensurate with inferior abilities. Address, now or in future, Miss LIVINGSTONE, New-York, care of Box No. 4, Mendham, N. J.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY FROM BOSTON, EXperienced in teaching music, French, (which she speaks,) Latin, Italian and English, wishes an engagement as resident teacher in a school or family, in the City or country. Best City references exchanged. Address, stating particulars and salary to be given, EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

AS TEACHER AND GOVERNESS.—A young lady, capable of giving instruction in all the English branches, mathematics and Latin, desires a situation in a select family of several children, to whom she will devote her whole time and attention. Refers, by permission, by Dr. Clowes, No. 21 Abingdon-square, who will answer all applicants.

RESIDENT TEACHER WANTED—ONE who is fully qualified and willing to take entire charge of and thoroughly instruct in the English branches, Latin and music, two pupils, in a private family residing on Murray Hill; none need apply who cannot give satisfactory references as to qualifications and moral character. Address, with particulars, S. R. J., Box No. 1— *Times* Office.

PRIVATE TUTOR.—A STUDENT, LATE FROM a first-class New-England University, prepared to teach the ancient or modern languages, and the higher English branches, desires employment as private tutor; excellent references given; work more important than salary. Address J. M. K., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A NATIVE TEACHER OF THE French language for a first-class ladies seminary, situated on the Hudson River, near New-York City; one who can teach German, painting and drawing preferred. Apply in person, at the Astor House, Saturday, Oct. 4, between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., or by letter, addressed to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Rockland Female Institute, Nyack, N. Y.

AS PRINCIPAL OR CHIEF ASSISTANT.—A graduate of Yale College, just from Germany, an accomplished German scholar, desires a situation as principal or chief assistant in an academy or private school. For further information, address or inquire of S. S., No. 47 9th-st.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT TEACHER OF CLASSICS and French; an unmarried man, and a communicant of the Episcopal Church. Address B. A., No. 763 Broadway, N. Y.

MORNING GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG ENGLISH lady, who has had considerable experience, offers her services to teach English, French, music and drawing. References given from her former pupils. Address J. P., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, No. 335 Broadway, N. Y.—All wanting *Teachers* or engagements to teach, are invited to send their cards; *Principals* their circulars—*Parents* their number of *Pupils for Schools*. *Teachers wanted for Classics, French, Music, Mathematics, Painting and Mil. Tactics.*
RICE & ANDREWS.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE STABLE in Hudson-st., near Laight-st., on the night of the 1st inst., a small bay mare, with black legs, very high-boned, and about 15 hands high. Also, a set of truck harness for a very large horse. The above reward will be given for the recovery of the mare. J. T. WILSON, Nos. 109 and 111 Warren-st.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishing low prices, at KLABER'S marble-yards, No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, &c., at reasonable prices. See the $4 Album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

TO ALL WHO HAVE LOST FRIENDS IN THE ARMY.—The undersigned, having completed his extensive arrangements and got passes within all the military lines, is now prepared to receive orders to disinter, embalm or disinfect and place in metallic or wood coffins and forward to the friends in any part of the country, the remains of those who have fallen in battle, died of wounds or from any other cause. Having agents and embalmers on the different fields of battle and in all the hospitals, we guarantee the utmost expedition. Our embalmer having been engaged in the business many years, warrants perfect success and refers to the friends of all whom he has embalmed. For full particulars and references, apply to WM. H. COOKE, No. 140 Broadway, N. Y.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the brush factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Painting. All articles at the lowest factory prices constantly on hand. Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID CABINET OF MINERALS, consisting of 1,200, in all departments. Price $600. Apply to JOHN M. CLAWSON, 136 Spring-st.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (75th edition just out, over 400 pages, nearly 100 tinted figure illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Nights, with the urine or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., and Thursday evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

A SINGLE MEDICATED BATH OFTEN does more good than six months' treatment by other methods.

Motives of delicacy forbid our publishing details of cases, but we refer patients personally to those who have been afflicted with like diseases.

Diseases peculiar to women, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia and Skin Diseases are our specialty.

No charge until the patient is cured.

Dr. VON FALLENSTEIN,
No. 56 East 17th-st., near Union-square,
New-York.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N.Y. Author's address, No. 3¼ East 27th-st., (late of No. 658 Broadway.)

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted day and evening.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third Article of the first Title of the fifth Chapter of the second Part of the Revised Statutes. DAVID McMURRAY, Jr., of the city of Troy, in the county of Rensselaer, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published August 8, 1862. Creditors to appear before the Hon. Gilbert Robertson, Jr., County Judge of said county, at his office, Mutual Bank Buildings, in the City of Troy, on the 21st day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts. GEO. DAY,
au8-law10wTh Attorney for Insolvent, Troy, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN B. MONTGOMERY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of BEEBE, MONTGOMERY & CO., No. 97 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before FRIDAY, the 3d day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 26, 1862. RICHARD W. MONTGOMERY, ANTHONY W. WINANS, Executors.
s25-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS FANNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of THOMAS FANNING, Jr., No. 225 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1862.
jy4-law6mF* MARY FANNING, Executrix.
JOHN H. FANNING, THOMAS FANNING, Jr., } Executors.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES, HORSES.—1,000 HORSES WANTED for the United States Government. Said horses to be of dark colors, from fifteen and a-half to sixteen hands high, and from five to nine years old. Mares not wanted. Apply to the undersigned. AMOS S. CHAMBERLIN, Nos. 71 and 73 East 24th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SMALL PLAIN SLEIGH, WITH either one or two seats. Address, stating price, which must be low, W., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—COLLECTOR'S NOTICE—FOURTH DISTRICT—THIRD, FIFTH, SIXTH and EIGHTH WARDS.—The undersigned having been appointed Collector of Taxes for the Fourth District of the State of New-York, in accordance with "An Act to provide Internal Revenue and to pay Interest on the Public Debt," gives notice that his district comprises the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City of New-York, and that his office is at No. 85 Franklin-street, and will be open daily for the transaction of business, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. For receiving payments, the hours will be from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Distillers, Brewers, and Coal Oil Distillers, within the said district, are requested to apply to the Collector for forms of books to be kept by them in accordance with the above law. JOHN MACK,
Collector Internal Revenue, Fourth District.
New-York, Oct. 1, 1862.

New-York, Oct. 1, 1862.

COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS, COMMON COUNCIL.—The following resolution, offered by Alderman Froment, and referred to the Committee on National Affairs, will be considered before the Committee on FRIDAY, Oct. 3, at 3 P. M., in the Chamber of the Board of Councilmen:

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be and are hereby instructed to confer with the military authorities and others to devise a plan for the promotion of military organizations in the several Wards of the City, and that they also be instructed to inquire as to the propriety of making an appropriation of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars for the purchase of arms, that we may be prepared to protect the lives and property of our citizens in any emergency.

The Committee trust to receive a prompt response on the part of our citizens to the proper discussion of a matter so highly beneficial at this time.
TERENCE FARLEY, Chairman.
Alex. H. Keech, Secretary.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN, appointed for the purpose of investigating the affairs of the Street Department, will meet on SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 o'clock, in the Chamber of the Board of Councilmen. All parties interested are requested to attend.
JOHN HOGAN,
WILLIAM ORTON,
MORGAN JONES,
JONATHAN T. TROTTER,
GEORGE A. BARNEY,
Special Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet in Room No. 5 City Hall, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of October, at 2 o'clock P. M.
CORNELIUS DESMOND, Chm'n.
ABRAHAM LENT,
JOHN HEALY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT JOHN D'ESTIMAUVILLE is no longer in our employment, and all persons are hereby forbidden to pay him any money on account of the New-York and Brooklyn Saw-mill and Lumber Company.
JNO. F. KELLY, Secretary and Treasurer.
Brooklyn, Sept. 27, 1862.

PROPOSALS.

HEADQUARTERS SUPERINTENDENT General Recruiting Service New-York State Volunteers, Mustering and Disbursing Officer, No. 562 Broadway, Albany, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1862.
PROPOSALS CONCERNING SUBSISTENCE FOR DRAFTED MILITIA.

The following places are hereby designated as rendezvous for the drafted militia of the State of New-York, viz.:

Plattsburgh—For the Counties of Clinton, St. Lawrence, Warren, Essex, Franklin, Hamilton, Jefferson, Lewis and Herkimer.

Albany—For the Counties of Albany, Delaware, Otsego, Schoharie, Green, Schenectady, Montgomery, Columbia, Rensselaer, Washington, Fulton, Saratoga, Oneida and Dutchess.

Elmira—For the Counties of Broome, Tioga, Oswego, Chenango, Cortland, Tompkins, Chemung, Wayne, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Ontario, Steuben, Schuyler, Madison and Yates.

East New-York, or Long Island—For New-York City and County, and the Counties of Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Richmond, Westchester, Rockland, Putnam, Orange, Ulster and Sullivan.

Buffalo—For the Counties of Alleghany, Wyoming, Livingston, Monroe, Orleans, Genesee, Niagara, Erie, Cattaraugus and Chatauqua.

Proposals will be received at this office, until Friday, 12 o'clock, M., 3d day of October, 1862, for supplying the Drafted Militia of the State of New-York, with subsistence at the Camps or Stations before enumerated.

The subsistence is to consist of uncooked rations—the raw rations—which consists of the following, to wit:

Three-fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or one and one-fourth pounds of fresh or salt beef; twenty-two ounces of bread or flour, or, one pound of hard bread, or, one and one-fourth pounds of corn-meal; and at the rate to every one hundred rations, of eight quarts of beans or peas, and ten pounds of rice or hominy; ten pounds of green coffee, or, eight pounds of roasted or ground coffee, or, one and one-half pounds of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound of sperm candles, or, one and one-fourth pounds of adamantine candles, or one and one-half pounds of tallow candles; four pounds of soap and two quarts of salt.

In addition to the foregoing, twice per week, one gallon of molasses per one hundred rations and thrice per week an issue of potatoes, at the rate of one pound per man.

When beans, peas, rice, hominy, or potatoes cannot be issued in the proportion given above, an equivalent in value shall be issued in some other proper food.

Dessicated potatoes or dessicated mixed vegetables, at the rate per one hundred rations of one hundred and fifty ounces of the former, or one hundred ounces of the latter, may be substituted for beans, peas, rice, hominy, or fresh potatoes, when these articles cannot be issued; or they may be issued at the foregoing rate twice per week, in lieu of beans or peas, or in lieu of rice or hominy, upon the requisition of the officer commanding the depot; fresh beef may be issued as often as the commanding officer may require it, when practicable, in place of salt meat.

Each bid will be indorsed, "Subsistence for Drafted Militia."

Good and ample security will be required. The Government will not be obligated to receive the lowest bid.
J. T. SPRAGUE, Major 1st Infantry U. S. A.
Superintendent and Mustering and Disbursing Officer.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Eighteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of October, instant, at 12 o'clock, M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new wing recently erected on Ward School-house No. 50, in said Ward; pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder; and the School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
Dated New-York, Oct. 1, 1862.
WILLIAM E. CURTIS, C. GODFREY GUNTHER, } Commissioners.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COMMISSION MERCHANT.—A GENTLEMAN, who understands thoroughly the business, and has good Western connections, will put in $10,000 cash capital with a house doing a safe business. The advertiser believes this an excellent opportunity for the parties to extend their business. Communications will be regarded entirely confidential. Address H. S. C., Box No. 1,180 Post-office.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred. A rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a profitable business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $5,000 TO $20,000, and to take the management of the financial department, to join the advertiser in a very permanent manufacturing business, paying from 50 to 100 per cent. profit. A recent tariff of 25 per cent. on imported goods of the same manufacture. Address, for two days, S. T., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

DENTISTRY.—A FINE OPENING FOR A DENtist, as the successor of the late J. Woodbridge, No. 124 Hicks-st., Brooklyn. Apply on the premises, where the tools and apparatus, or on the administrator, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York. J. E. WOODBRIDGE.

FOR SALE—A JEWELRY STORE, NOW DOING a first-rate business, will be sold with or without stock. The watch work and jobbing will twice pay all expenses. Rent cheap. Location unsurpassed. The most satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address for one week, WATCHMAKER, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

A FINE STOCK OF ROSEWOOD, WALNUT, mahogany and grained parlor suites, in satin, silk and plush, just opened by DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, No. 87 Bowery, at very low prices.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, and folding Mosquito Bar, the best in use. Spring Mattresses and Pillows repaired or made to order, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 18 Bowery, near Mott.

SPRING, HAIR AND HUSK MATTRESSES, best quality, guaranteed, by DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, No. 87 Bowery.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, No. 132 Chatham-st. All kinds of Show Cases on hand, or made to order. Old Show Cases exchanged.

ENAMELED ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND EBONY CHAMBER SETTS, a superior article, at cost, by DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, at No. 87 Bowery.

DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, OF NO. 87 BOWERY, guarantee all work as represented.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

TO TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS.—WANTed to purchase, an entire set of machinery for the purpose. Address Box No. 685 New York Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
Office Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Co., } Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862. }

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS COLLECTIONS.
We shall send a Special Agent to New-Orleans, on or about the 8th instant, who will take charge of all claims on that place, sent to our office.
COWLES, WATSON & TOWNSEND,
No. 290 Broadway, corner of Reade-st.
Oct. 1, 1862.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH ISSUED TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, having been authorized by an Act of the Legislature to effect a compromise with the holders of Bonds of said city, issued to Railroad Companies, and having passed an Ordinance giving full power for that purpose to the Finance Committee, holders of such bonds are respectfully invited to obtain copies of the Address of said Committee, containing the terms of compromise proposed by them, by addressing JOHN McCARGO, City Comptroller, Pittsburgh, Penn.

NOTICE.—TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Trustees under the provisions of the mortgage respecting a Sinking Fund, have designated the following bonds for payment at par and interest, viz.: Nos. 16, 395, 579, 600, 662, 1,325, 1,685, 1,974, 1,977, 2,037, 2,299, 2,398, 2,516, 2,517. The above named bonds will not draw interest after Jan. 1, 1863. The holders can receive the amount due immediately upon presentation to us at the office of W. SCHALL & Co., No. 58 Exchange-place.—New-York, Sept. 3, 1862.
W. SCHALL, N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

NOTICE.—AGREEABLY TO THE PROVISIONS contained in the Trust Mortgage Deeds of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, sealed proposals, (indorsed Proposals for S. F. Bonds,) addressed to JOHN M. FORBES, Boston, will be received until noon of the 25th day of October instant, for the sale to the undersigned of First Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of $71,000. Also, of either the First or Second Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of $27,000.
J. M. FORBES, N. THAYER, H. H. HUNNEWELL, } Trustees.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, will be held at the office of said Company, on the sixth day of October, proximo, between 12 M. and 1 P. M.
F. W. LEWIS, Secretary.
New-York, Sept. 25, 1862.

Grocers' Bank, New-York, Sept. 23, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election for this institution, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, 6th of October next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

Pacific Bank, New-York, Sept. 29, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FOURTEEN DIRECTORS, of this Bank, will be held at their Banking-house, TUESDAY, the 14th day of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, } Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st., } Treasurer's Office, Sept. 30, 1862. }
THE COUPONS DUE UPON THE BONDS of this Company will be paid upon presentation and surrender at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the New-England Car Spring Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock, M.
J. H. THOMPSON, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISco City Interest Coupons purchased at best rates by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS

Office of the Panama Railroad Company, } Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st., } New-York, Sept. 26, 1862. }
TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent, out of the earnings of the Road, for the three months ending 30th inst., and One per Cent., additional, out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 6th of October next.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 27th of September until the morning of the 8th of October. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

Shoe and Leather Bank, } New-York, Sept. 30, 1862 }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 13th October ensuing. The transfer book will be closed from Oct. 1 to 13, inclusive.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Office of the Firemen's Insurance Company, } No. 33 Wall-st., New-York, Oct. 1, 1862. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., nett, payable on demand.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS' BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
Chartered 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.
All deposits made on or before 20th October, will draw interest from Oct. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
Aug. F. Lee, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,
NO. 427 AND 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M.
Deposits made on or before October 20, will bear interest from the 1st inst.
6 Per Cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 Per Cent. on larger sums.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 177 CHATHAM-SQUARE,
OPEN DAILY.
Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per Cent. Interest paid. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will receive interest as from Oct. 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
Joseph P. Cooper, Secretary.
N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
Isaac T. Smith, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesday and Saturday, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Oct. 10, will draw interest at once.
THOMAS CHRISTY, Pres't.
Richard H. Bull, Sec'y.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' Savings Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.
Interest commences Oct. 1, 1862.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
Seymour A. Bunce, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

C. R. MARVIN & SON HAVING THIS DAY admitted Mr. T. H. MARVIN as a member of their firm, will continue the Commission Business in Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold, under the firm of C. R. MARVIN & SONS,
New-York, Oct. 1, 1862. No. 17 William-st.
Charles R. Marvin,
Charles H. Marvin,
Tasker H. Marvin.

New-York, Oct. 1, 1862.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of THURSTON & MARLOR, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be conducted by THOMAS S. MARLOR. N. THURSTON, Jr., THOMAS S. MARLOR.

SEWING MACHINES.

FINKLE & LYON'S HEAVY MANUFACTURing (for army work) and Family Machines—new—to rent. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 534 Broadway

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
NIGHTLY CHANGE
OF
STANDARD COMEDIES.
THIS EVENING, FRIDAY,
WITH NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES,
NEW PROPERTIES and STAGE APPOINTMENTS,
Mrs. Cowley's elegant five-act Comedy,
THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.

Flutter	Mr. Lester Wallack
Doricourt	Mr. Charles Fisher
Old Hardy	Mr. John Gilbert
Saville	Mr. Reynolds
Sir George Touchwood	Mr. Norton
Courtall	Mr. Floyd
Villers	Mr. Parkes
Dick	Mr. Parsloe
Gibson	Mr. Turner
Servant	Mr. Hardy
Letitia Hardy	Mrs. Hoey
Mrs. Racket	Miss Fanny Morant
Lady Touchwood	Miss Madeline Henriques
Miss Ogle	Mrs. Reeves
Kitty Willis	Miss Green

PROGRAMME OF FUTURE PERFORMANCES.
SATURDAY—JOHN BULL.
MONDAY—CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE.
TUESDAY—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
WEDNESDAY—MONEY.
THURSDAY—LOVE AND MONEY.

Mr. WALLACK
Is happy to state that the attraction of the fine
OLD COMEDIES
Continues unabated. Many of them not yet acted at this Theatre, will be presented in the course of the next few weeks. In accordance with this arrangement and with Mr. Wallack's great desire to give his patrons
CONSTANT VARIETY,
A NEW COMEDY,
Never acted in America, is in active study and preparation to take its position among the old ones, consequently the
REPETITION OF PLAYS WILL BE VERY LIMITED.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
No. 583 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
GEORGE CHRISTY & J. N. BRIGGS,
Lessees and Proprietors.
Organized in 1842.
The oldest established Band in the United States.
MONDAY, Sept. 29.
The new Farce, entitled THE MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY, will be performed every evening this week.
George Christy..............as..............Jocko
George Christy and his unrivaled Troupe in a varied and entertaining bill.
A GRAND MATINEE,
Every SATURDAY, commencing at 3; Doors open at 7; Curtain rises at 7¾ o'clock. Admittance, 25 cents; Private Boxes $3 and $4; Children to Matinées only 15 cents. No half price. Front seats reserved for ladies.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..............Wm. Wheatley.
Notice.—The public are respectfully informed that seats may be secured at the Box Office three days in advance of the nights of performance.
THE TWELFTH NIGHT
OF
EDWIN FORREST.
His first and only appearance this season as
ROLLA,
in Sheridan's romantic and pictorial tragedy "Pizarro."
Mr. J. McCullough..............as..............Pizarro
FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 3,
PIZARRO.

EDWIN FORREST	as	ROLLA
Pizarro		Mr. J. McCullough
Alonzo		Mr. L. R. Shewell
The High Priest (his first appearance this season)		Mr. J. G. Burnett
Elvira		Mme. Ponisi
Cora		Mrs. Gladstane

Musical Director, Mr. HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 4,
Sixth night of
MR. HACKETT,
In his great comic impersonation of
FALSTAFF PRETENDING LOVE
IN THE
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
Nights of performance of
EDWIN FORREST,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.
Mr. HACKETT'S nights,
TUESDAY and SATURDAY.
With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST.
Admission 50 cents. Secured Parquette stalls 75 cents. Family Circle 25 cents.
The performance will commence at 7¾ o'clock. The doors will open at 7¼ o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Lessee and Manager..............JAS. M. NIXON
FIRST BENEFIT
AND LAST APPEARANCE OF
CARLOTTA PATTI.
CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI takes this opportunity of returning her heartfelt thanks to the public for the very generous manner in which she has been received by them in her new vocation. She also begs leave to state that she has decided to appear in still another new rôle, that of Bellini's chef d'ouvre Opera of
I PURITANI,
Which will be given
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 3.
This evening having been set apart by Manager Nixon as a compliment to Miss PATTI, being her
FIRST BENEFIT IN THIS CITY,
On which occasion she will appear in the difficult rôle of
ELVIRA.
Sig. BRIGNOLI,
Sig. AMODIO,
Sig. SUSINI.
Musical Director and Conductor,
Sig. MUZIO.
Stage Manager,
Sig. SCOLA.
Admission..............ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved Seats..............50 cents extra.
Box Book now open,
Seats secured at
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Sibell & Salisbury, No. 7 Nassau-st; Beer & Schirmer's No. 701 Broadway.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.
TWENTY-FIRST SEASON, 1862, 1863.
The Board of Directors respectfully informs the members and the public, that the concerts and rehearsals of the season will take place at Irving Hall.
FIRST PUBLIC REHEARSAL, ON SATURDAY, Oct. 11, at 3½ P. M.
For subscription, apply in the music stores of Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway, and Messrs. BEER & SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway, or L. SPIER, Secretary, at the time of rehearsal.
By order. L. SPIER, Secretary.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
A magnificent Domestic Piece, by J. B. Buckstone, called
CAUTHLEEN, THE CARD-DRAWER;
Or, MURDER WILL OUT.
And the modern extravagant farce entitled
YOUNG AMERICA.
EVERY AFTERNOON THIS WEEK, at 3 o'clock.
CLAUDE MARCEL, THE IDIOT OF TARBES,
EVERY EVENING AT 7½.
THE BRILLIANTLY-COLORED TROPICAL FISH are the admiration of every one, and are regarded as
THE MARVELS OF NATURE.
PROFESSOR AGASSIZ, the highest authority in the world, says "they are highly interesting in a scientific point of view." The collection embraces
FIFTY BEAUTIFUL ANGEL-FISH,
PEACOCK-FISH, or FOUR-EYED CHERUBS,
SQUIRREL FISH, of exquisite symmetry and color,
SURGEON, OR DOCTOR FISH, SPANISH LADY,
COW FISH, PORCUPINE FISH,
CRIMSON CAVARETTA, or JENNY HINE,
ANEMONES, ZOOPHYTES, or SEA FLOWERS,
PARROT FISH, GROUPER, WARBLER, ZEBRA FISH, and numerous other varieties, all entirely new in this latitude, and very rich and elegant.
ALBINO FAMILY FROM MADAGASCAR,
MAMMOTH BEAR SAMSON, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, Wax Figures, and near a million other wonders.
Admission, 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS,
IRVING HALL.
THE SECOND GRAND CONCERT
Of the celebrated Pianist,
MR. L. M. GOTTSCHALK,
Will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 4,
On which occasion
MRS. JENNY KEMPTON,
Will make her second appearance, together with
Mr. J. R. Thomas, Mr. Joseph Noll,
Mr. F. Bergner, Mr. George Matzka,
Mr. H. C. Timm, Mr. Anton Ryer.
Musical Director..............MR. THEODORE THOMAS.
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
No extra charge for reserved seats.
Ticket Offices:
BEER & SCHIRMER'S..............No. 701 Broadway.
SCHARFENBERG & LUIS'..............No. 769 Broadway.
SIBELL & SALISBURY'S..............No. 7 Nassau-st.
AND AT IRVING HALL.

WINTER GARDEN.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 7½ o'clock.
Mr. JACKSON has the honor to announce that, on
THIS EVENING, (FRIDAY,) Oct 3,
EDWIN BOOTH
Will appear in another of his
GREAT SHAKESPEARIAN CHARACTERS,
OTHELLO.
Which is justly regarded as one of his most beautiful impersonations.

Iago	Mr. F. B. Conway
Cassio	Mr. Lewis Baker
Brabantio	Mr. George Ryer
Desdemona	Alexina Fisher Baker
Emilia	Mrs. F. B. Conway

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN.
THIS EVENING, and EVERY EVENING during the week. GREAT SUCCESS of SENORITA CUBAS, in the drama of
THE WIZARD SKIFF.
CUBAS sustains THREE CHARACTERS, and fights a combat, supported by a DRAMATIC COMPANY. CUBAS will execute a GREEK DANCE and a SPANISH DANCE. The pantomime of KIM KA also. PROMENADE MUSIC and EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES. Admission only 25 cents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	85
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	70

ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 15.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 22.
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 29.
ASIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS
FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.
The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, Jeff. Maury, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. Howes, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY..........Sep 13. | MONDAY..........Oct. 13.
Passage money to Nassau..........$50.
Passage money to Havana..........70.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
CREOLE,
Geo. W. Couch, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 9, 1862, at 12 o'clock, Noon, precisely, for New-Orleans direct.
For freight, cabin or steerage passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The new and splendid side-wheel Steamship
EAGLE,
R. ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 11, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, for Havana direct. Price of passage, $70. Apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON, & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

ETNA	Saturday	Oct. 4.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	Oct. 11.
CITY OF WASHINGT'N	Saturday	Oct. 18.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $85, $95, $115. Steerage from Liverpool, $45. From Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP, HANSA, H. Von Santen Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, OCT. 25, AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.,
FOR
BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer ANGLO-SAXON, Capt. Graham, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Oct. 11. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $80; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $169 25 and $198; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE GREAT EASTERN HAVING TOUCHED the ground on her late passage from Liverpool, it has been considered advisable to make a thorough examination of her bottom before sending her to sea; her departure will, therefore, be delayed beyond her previously advertised day of sailing. Holders of return tickets will have them renewed or the money returned as they may desire. Due notice will be given of the ship's departure.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

PENSIONS AND BOUNTIES.

SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES, AND their relatives and friends should send or call for our book relative to obtaining Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, Prize Money, &c. For gratuitous circulation. Address, with stamp, SOMES & BROWN,
No. 2 Park-place, New-York City.

TO CIDER MANUFACTURERS AND FARMERS.—Recipe to keep cider as sweet as it comes from the mill all the year round, and prevent it from turning sour. Recipe and directions sent for 25 cents. Address P. DUSSANCE, Chemist, New-Lebanon, N. Y.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—OCTOBER—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Parker, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 30, 8½ A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 30, 12½ P. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 1, 9½ A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1½ P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 2, 10½ A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 2, 2½ P. M.
Friday, Oct. 3, 11 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 3, 3 P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 4, 3 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 6, 6½ A. M.
Monday, Oct. 6, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 7, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 7, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct 8, 7½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 8, 3 P. M.	Thursday, Oct. 9, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 9, 3 P. M.	

On and after MONDAY, the 29th September, the LAURA will connect to Pleasure Bay and Branch Port.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad at contract prices.
GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Havens, will leave James Slip, (Pier No. 32,) East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Will leave at FIVE on and after the 28th. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

CHANGE OF TIME.—STEAMER BROADWAY will leave Pier foot of Jay street, touching at Amos, EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR FISHKILL AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat WM. KENT leaves the foot of Robinson-st. every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., landing at Low Point, Marlborough and Milton. Fare 50 cents.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 1, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Pavonia Ferry, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk, and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 9 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 9:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10.40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD—NEW TERMINUS.—New-York passenger-rooms, James' Slip and foot of 34th-st., East River. Time Table, May 5, 1862: Leave New-York at 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10½ A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, P. M. Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, A. M., 1, 3, 5, 6, and 7, P. M., stopping each way at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Depôt. Freight received at James-slip Ferry.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion; there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS—commencing Oct. 4.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS—commencing Oct. 3.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children.
Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, IN THE City of Rochester, N. Y., eight acres of the best land in the county, containing three thousand fruit trees, consisting of pears, apples, peaches, plums, cherries, apricots, a grapery, and every variety of small fruits. A first-class cottage house with seven rooms on first floor, besides bath-room, pantry and closets, with four lodging-rooms on second story. A good barn, carriage-house, ice-house and sheds; a good well, three cisterns, all well built.

The above land lies within one and a half miles of the Post-office, with sidewalks to the door. The above property will be sold for $10,000. Inquire of LEWIS BURTIS, on the premises, Genesee-st., Rochester, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A GOOD HOUSE with a quantity of land—the more the better—in a desirable location, not more than twenty miles from New-York, for which $3,000 will be paid in cash and the balance in a valuable house in one of the finest locations on Brooklyn Heights. The property must be unincumbered and not exceed $8,000 or $10,000 in value. Agents need not apply. Address EXCHANGE, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE, AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—THE country residence of the late William Swan—situated on the Newtown plank-road, about half a mile from Newtown village and three and a half miles from Williamsburgh, with about seven acres of land, on which is a double, two story frame house, barn and other outbuildings; Williamsburgh stages pass the door every hour. For particulars, terms, &c., inquire of S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET—The house is large, well-built, and handsomely furnished throughout; the situation is an elevation on the Sound, 18 miles from the city; out-buildings, fruit and shade trees plenty; from six to forty-eight acres. Would like to exchange for unincumbered City property. If let, including a fine pair of horses, will be very moderate for the winter. Address Box No. 21, New-Rochelle, or see Mr. HOYT, at the dépôt.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY PLACE, FINELY situated on the Shell Road, near the village of Newtown, L. I., consisting of 14 acres of first-rate land, with a good house thereon, containing 9 rooms, with kitchen in the rear. For full particulars, apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 1,275 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE.—A ROMANTIC AND PICturesque farm, admirably adapted for a Summer residence, containing 67 acres of good soil and wood land, a fine natural meadow, and spring of delicious water; six hours from New-York. Apply to Mrs. H. M. LOUVRIER, Alford, Berkshire County, Mass.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

AT NO. 319 FOURTH-AVENUE—McKIBBIN & DAY offer to let dwellings in Amity, Bleecker, Houston, Macdougal, Sullivan, Stuyvesant, East 10th, 17th, 20th, 30th, 31st, 33d, 35th, 52d, 53d, 55th, West 10th, 20th, 21st, 26th, 27th, 28th, 35th, 38th, 46th, 47th and 96th sts., 2d and 4th avs., at $150, $325, $350, $400, $450, $500, $600, $650, $675, $700, $750, $800, $850, $1,000, $1,150, $1,200. Also furnished, in Greenwich-av., East 20th, 22d, 28th and West 47th sts., at $900, $1,000, $1,200, $160 per month.

TO LET—A SMALL HOUSE IN TWENTY-SIXTH-st., a few doors from 6th-av. cars; will be let, for six months, furnished, to a small family without children, or unfurnished, if desired. Address B, Box No. 673 Post-office.

TO LET.—A FOUR-STORY STONE-FRONT house, between 5th and Madison avs.; may be examined from 11 to 4 o'clock; the owner would receive the rent in board. Inquire at No. 14 East 28th-st.

TO LET—NO 79 WEST 26TH-ST.—THREE-STORY, brown-stone house, in tip-top order, modern and convenient, 22 by 50 feet, high stoop; possession at once. Apply to W. E. CHURCHILL, No. 45 Murray-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN BLEECKER-st., near Grove-st. A nicely furnished house to a small family. Rent $—.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET.—A PART OF PRIVATE STABLE TO let, consisting of three stalls and place for two carriages at No. 113 East 16th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A WELL-furnished house wanted in Brooklyn by a private family, who can give satisfactory reference as to payment, as well as care of house and furniture. No boarders or boarding-house wanted. Location must be desirable and terms very moderate; might purchase furniture if a bargain was offered in New-York or Brooklyn. Address, with particulars, L., care C. A. Taylor, Carriers' Department, New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED BY A family of four, within the space bounded by 4th-av., Avenue A, 4th and 14th sts. Address Box No. 1,374 Post-office.

WANTED—A PLAINLY FURNISHED THREE-story house, with modern improvements, between 13th and 30th sts. and 2d and 3d avs. Rent must be moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of a general assortment, viz.: Brussels and ingrain carpets, black walnut wardrobes, mahogany sofas in hair cloth, rosewood suits in brocatelle, rosewood centre tables, gilt frame pier mirrors, gilt marble-top pier bases, rosewood and mahogany pianos, mantle mirrors, mahogany wardrobes, school desks, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, kitchen furniture, crockery, glass and China ware, &c. Also, one sugar mill and one platform scales.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 4, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, No. 23 Nassau-st., sorrel-bay mare, 6 years old, 14½ hands high, sound and kind in all harness, and very stylish; grocery wagon, nearly new, made by Riggs & Driggs; set of single harness, in good order; also one six-seat rockaway, in good order.

COL. JACK HAMILTON IN BROOKLYN.

A Brilliant Audience at the Academy of Music—Col. Hamilton's Speech—He Prefers the Union to Slavery.

The Brooklyn Academy of Music was crowded with a brilliant audience last evening, on the occasion of the reception and address of Col. Jack Hamilton, of Texas. The stage was occupied by a number of prominent gentlemen of Brooklyn, among whom were A. A. Low, J. S. T. Stranahan, Moses F. Odell, Mr. Degraw, and Ex-Mayor Hall. There were also a large number of the delegates from the Episcopal Triennial Convention, now in session in this City.

Mr. A. A. Low, on behalf of the Committee, made the opening address, nominally introducing the honored representative from the Lone Star State. [Applause.] He thought that perhaps it would be better to reverse the order, and tell their guest who they were. He spoke of Brooklyn's progress and loyalty, saying that the only sound which would be welcome to all ears would be the music of the Union. [Applause.] In conclusion he presented Col. Hamilton to the audience.

SPEECH OF HON. ANDREW JACKSON HAMILTON.

When the prolonged and hearty applause which again and again greeted him had subsided, Col. Hamilton commenced by saying that at the threshold of his remarks upon the gravest subject that ever addressed itself to any people, he would say to them, "I thank you for this reception"—[applause]—not because of personal gratification at their appreciation of his own loyalty, but because the appreciation would be acknowledged by thousands as loyal as he in his distracted country—as a just and proper compliment to them also. [Applause.] If they expected an artistic and poetic address, they would go away disappointed. Should he attempt any such thing, he could not but accuse himself of trifling with a solemn and serious subject. He would address himself to the questions, Why is our country in this condition? What are the causes, and what are the remedies to be applied? This he would do without fear of offence, save the offence against truth. [Applause.] The Union is dismembered. Many think they can give the cause. Various men attribute the cause to the action of different political parties. Some say the Abolitionists of the North—some the Democratic Party—and others say our forefathers might have so discharged their trust as to have precluded such a result as this. He would not, at his time of life, in the time of the necessity of looking out for the liberty of the country and its interests in all the future, stop long to consider what was the cause. He listened to all, as long as courtesy demanded, and his answer was, "I grant your premises, but what are you going to do about it?" All agreed that a great Government was in danger, and that if it was destroyed our hopes for the future were sad indeed. The only question was as to restoring the Government. He could not better give his view of the cause than by alluding to some remarks of Mr. Spratt, of South Carolina, addressed to the South, to the end of establishing the necessity of changing the system of government. Mr. Spratt had frankly said that no man was deserving of the name of statesman in the South who could pretend that the cause of rebellion and secession was the aggressions of the non-slaveholding North upon the South, for no such aggressions had been committed. Mr. Spratt said it was because of the difference in the organization of society North and South, that in the North every man, being a freeman, had power in the Government, and it required but little argument to show that there were and would be more laboring men than men who directed labor, that, on the other hand, when Government was in the hands of those who directed labor, it would be in the right hands. Mr. Spratt found fault with the leaders of the secession movement because they did not renew the Slave-trade. From the premises laid down, it appeared that Slavery and Democracy were incompatibles. Mr. Spratt complimented Mr. Seward, and said there never was a greater truth uttered than that of the "irrepressible conflict." [Applause.] Mr. Spratt's conclusion was that they must have a slave aristocracy. [Hisses.] If those sentiments did not represent the sentiments of the South, they would be of less significance. But it must be remembered that that letter of Mr. Spratt's was reproduced with commendation, and unrebuked; that it was commended and echoed in the streets and parlors, and at the festive board. They said that Republicanism is a failure, and that we must have a stronger Government. If they knew this as he knew it, they would know that this rebellion did not originate with a desire to get rid of the hated Yankees. They wanted to be the conductors of a supreme and never changing Government, not to be interfered with by the votes of free men. Therefore, the idea of conciliating the South by forbearance and magnanimity was wofully deceptive. There is but one remedy, and that is in the physical power of the loyal people, [great applause,] properly directed by sufficient thought, to lead to correct conclusions as to the consequences of failure. When he spoke of the suffering people of the South, he excepted the office-holders. All had suffered in business, commerce, the destruction of wise and salutary laws, and the upheaval of the elements of society. He spoke of the body of the people—not all aware of what was in store for them. None knew how deeply he felt that friends and foes would criticise what he said. His sacrifices in parting from his friends and home without a knowledge of when he should return, were in part compensated by his knowledge that he was right and that whatever might be the verdict of his friends upon his convictions, they were just as certain to arrive at his conclusion as that he stood there that night. [Applause.] Mr. Spratt concluded that the free society of the South would destroy Slavery by grappling with it with moral force, and it was intended to make the slave owner, and the slave owner alone, the entire power of Government. Now while, but a short time since he would have regarded a man who would free the slave, as, at least, an impracticable friend of the Government. While he believed that our fathers knew as well as any how to avoid the very troubles feared between the advocates and opponents of Slavery, he was not prepared to see Slavery used to elevate itself, and, in the same proportion depress his children. The aspect of the generation was changing. The friends of Slavery had before only endeavored to protect it under the laws. He had cautioned the South, in the inception of the rebellion, that it could not brave the moral antipathy to Slavery except through the protection of the United States. [Applause.] But, that when they risked the dissolution of that Government and sought to establish a Government on the basis of Slavery, they would challenge the public opinion of the world and cut loose from thousands of loyal friends—men who respected the Government and laws of the United States, and believed that a remedy would be presented for any intolerable evil. He told them that they had determined to sacrifice all considerations for Slavery, and Slavery alone, and that in two or three years they would find that it would be impossible to make the new Government liberal. The great body of the people of the North had an earnest and sincere desire to preserve the Government. [Applause.] Why, then, did they allow the secession movement to prosper? and the South to be forced out of the Government. Every artifice of deception was used. Each candidate for office endeavored to out Herod Herod in his denunciation of every attempt to injure Slavery; Slavery regarded every man as a traitor who did not regard it as one of the brightest evidences of the perfection of that wisdom that originated all good. [Laughter.] The successor of a man elected on such principles had to go further than his predecessor, or he was no better than the old man. Those whose mission was to preach peace on earth, had aided the Pro-Slavery propagation. For himself he differed from those who said that it originated in hell, as he had from the others. [Laughter and applause.] He had always supposed that the wisdom of God permitted Slavery for some inscrutable purpose, and that when the end was accomplished, it would be done by God in his own way. Nevertheless, the South was told that the only way to bring the North to terms was to go out of the Union temporarily, so that the North would beg them to come back, and finally be the means of procuring perpetual peace. Others would caution their friends not to go the polls, not to recognize the madmen who were seeking to overthrow the country, so that in some States not one-third of the popular vote was cast. In Louisiana a majority of the votes cast were in opposition to secession in spite of handbills posted at the polls advising the opening of every so as to see who was in favor of the rotten, sinking old concern of the Lincoln's. It might be said that the Union men of the South ought to have gone forth and exercised their rights, and have combated these lawless proceedings. Very true, but most of us prefer reading of and admiring martyrs, than of becoming martyrs. There were no little terrors on the prospect of being dragged with a rough rope to the lonely prairie—

> "To be left a thing
> O'er which the raven flaps her funeral wing."

That thing had happened, and was continuing to happen, and would happen, until the last free spirit of the North was killed, or the power of this Government should relieve them. [Applause.] That course of proceedure commenced before his personal knowledge, and before the election of Lincoln. He was not a member of a Vigilance Committee, or the K. G. C.'s, but at least 200 loyal men of Texas had lost their lives in this way, because suspected of loving their children more than they loved their neighbors' negroes. [Applause.] If the rebellion resulted from a love of Slavery and a distrust of Slaveholders, and the rebels were justified in their effort to overthrow the Government in order to susustain Slavery, they had severed his allegiance to that institution. [Applause.] He had to go through no gradations in this change. Nor need the men of his State be surprised at his position; that if they forced him to the issue of infidelity to the Government of the United States, or infidelity to Slavery, his choice was easy made. [Loud cheers.] If they compelled him to elect between his children and their negroes, it was easy to tell where he was to be found. [Approbation.] That issue was upon every man in the whole country, and must be met fairly by all. He spoke deliberately in the matter in condemnation of the leaders of this rebellion, who had been led to do as they did, only for their own interests. Those leaders understood now something that they did not know eighteen months ago. It was a simple thing for a citizen of the South to decide whether he was better off in the great Southern Confederacy than in the Union. With his wife barefoot, his children naked, his home in mourning for those slain in battle to preserve his neighbors' negroes, himself a conscript. Was there any argument needed for him to decide. Did he need to ask what had the North done to injure him? They never stole a nigger from Texas, though some of their own neighbors had stolen their neighbors' niggers, sold them in Louisiana, and put the money in their pockets. He thanked God that if an opportunity ever offered to grasp a musket in defence of that Government, he would risk his life for it. [Loud applause.] He would not pretend that this was the outspoken opinion of the people of Texas. There was a Provost-Marshyl and a Vigilance Committee and K. G. C.'s worming into every family, and spies upon every man in the land. One whisper of the deep emotions of the heart is enough—the alleged traitor is a prisoner, perhaps working on the roads, with a ball and chain as preliminary to conscription. [Laughter.] For himself, he had been obliged to retire to the mountains, and about a hundred of his friends sought him out, and brought their old muskets and a round or two of ammunition. If they could hear the old men—loyal men—speak with tears of the fast fading hopes of relief from the old Government, they could realize that the faces in public did not give the true reflex of the thoughts of the people's thoughts. The loyal men of the North were out in the cold. They had to feed upon the husks, and would gladly return to their father's house. [Applause.] He was obliged to revert partially to his own efforts to escape, though he did it reluctantly. [Cries of "Go on," "Go on."] He who attempts to escape from the persecutions of disloyal men has to traverse two hundred miles of desert prairie, which can only be traversed in safety by those who know the roads. The rebels have a force at all the watering places, towns and fords. The traveler must be armed with a pass, and, even in Mexico, be interrupted by assassins. But a day or two before he passed between the villages on the other side of the Rio Grande, four men had been murdered for loyalty to the Union. He was himself deemed worth one bullet. And afterwards four or five efforts were made to dispose of him without success. The last thing he saw as the shore of Texas receded from his view, was a little band of armed men who had just failed to succeed in capturing him. We heard much talk now about the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was. [Partial applause.] For himself, he said, The Constitution as it is—yes; the Union as it was? No? [Thunders of applause.] Now, fellow citizens, the Union as it was. [Applause.]

Voice—How about Seymour? [Cries of shame and hisses.]

Col. Hamilton invoked the aid of loyal citizens in support of the Government; but said if they were to invest him with the power of reinstating the Union as it was in Texas in 1861, he would not thank them for the boon. [Applause.] If he was to be suspected because his conscience could not be measured by his neighbor's; if he was to be regarded as loathsome because he could not believe that Slavery was the acme of human beneficence; if he was to be stigmatized as a traitor because he advocated the principles of Washington, he wanted no such Union. [Applause.] When that Union was restored, as he trusted it would, he hoped to be allowed to realize that he enjoyed the right of speech, as well as the liberty of conscience, he would bless the Union that gave that right. [Approbation.] He could not consent that his children should go about trying to convince everybody in their vicinity that they were sound upon the subject of Slavery. [Applause.] He did not speak with hatred of the institution of Slavery, as he once knew it—not because his conscience hurt him because he had been a slaveholder. [Applause.] They were to have Slavery on the one hand, or freedom for the whites on the other. He believed in the freedom of the non-slaveholder. He spoke for a class destined to be in the majority, and whose rights were assailed. If the spirit of a dire conflict resulting from a conflict of these two classes should present itself to him, he would say to it—

> "Shake not thy gory locks at me,
> Thou canst not say I did it."

He would answer, that he had warned them that they were digging an impassable gulf between themselves and the non-slaveholders: that they never could, in their new Government, give the non-slaveholders their rights: that when the non-slaveholders found that out, they would shake the pillars of the Confederacy; that if they could, the leaders intended to get the power in their hands, and then defy the non-slaveholder to obtain his rights. Mr. Spratt and his coadjutors were developing their pet idea of the failure of republican institutions, and of the necessity of a new and strong Government. The slaveholders intend that Slavery shall be perpetuated, if Democracy perishes. It becomes the duty of every man to accept the issue tendered by the South. [Great applause.] If not willingly, he must do it per force. We are on the side of the Government. New-York has proven her power, in loyalty as well as in the extent and enterprise of her commercial influence. He was conversing with a man the other day, who said the war had lasted too long already, for, said he, "My trade is nothing like what it used to be." [Laughter.] We are all shallow reasoners when we are not deeply interested. That man had not been called to take a more serious view of the subject, or he would doubtless take the same view as he was about to present. While he would urge them to fight to free their bonded countrymen of the South, he would ask them also to remember that our liberties are inseparably bound up with theirs. [Applause.] Was there a man who believed that if it was practicable to dismember the Government by the secession of the Confederacy, the dissolution would stop there? Granted that we would have 20,000,000 of freemen left at the North, with wealth, intelligence and power. But one thing we would not have, the prestige, the power, the very name of the United States. [Applause.] If the Government could not prevent one secession, it could not prevent another. If we could not crush rebellion once, could we crush it again? Suppose plausible arguments are presented for the great State of New-York to secede from the rest of the United States, or that inducements are presented why New-York City should be a free city, there are men in New-York who would listen to it. [Murmurs.] After the confidence of the people in the stability of the Government is broken, there is no circumscribing the spirit of secession. If Republicanism fails in the South, it will fail on the continent. We must crush the idea at the South if we would save ourselves. [Applause.] We must do it in defiance of foreign interference. [Applause.] We must not permit poor Mexico to become the victim of Louis Napoleon. The movement of that artful, dark, mysterious, inscrutable man, is full of danger to the United States. Five years ago he would not have dared to brave our settled policy of the Monroe doctrine. [Applause.] Just as long as the people had a love and veneration for their Government, the command of the public sentiment of the United States was obeyed. But as soon as secession showed its head, England, France and Spain united to encroach upon our continent. Now France was alone, and Louis Napoleon was sending 80,000 or 100,000 men to Mexico. It was not alone for coercing the payment of money due to France, but it was to change the policy of Government there, with the view of breaking down the system of Republican Government here. [Applause.] He would not appeal to their love of dollars and cents. He knew that they would not limit the liberty of their children by the love of money. He knew that the question was given concern to some of the best minds in the United States. He was glad to find here, as well as in Mexico, an appreciation of the subjects. He assured them, that from the best citizens of Mexico, prayers are earnestly going up for the salvation of the United States everywhere where our jurisdiction ever did exist. [Applause.] No man in the South who desired the success of the rebellion could be conciliated. No man of that stamp was likely to hear a proposition for compromise except on its own terms. Perhaps the guilty men, as separate from the deluded, would expect to be restored where they were, and that the guilty would be punished, and the deluded forgiven. Jeff. Davis could not expect to be President of the United States, [laughter,] therefore his influence and that of all the guilty ones would be against any scheme of peace or conciliation. As to the rumored proposition of peace, he knew that the President had no such power, and surely Mr. Lincoln had too much sense to dream of the exercise of any such power. [Applause.] Let us drop all idle talk of any such patchwork. The Government of the United States must be restored over all its territory. [Applause.] It must have no more under the Constitution, but it must exercise its power better. [Applause.] It will be long, should we crush rebellion, before a Yancey, Wigfall, Rhett or Toombs will be found preaching treason against their own Government. [Applause.] It was because the Government had confidence in the loyalty of the people that it permitted it so long. [Applause.] The Government had learned a lesson, and, if we got over this, would not make a similar mistake in future.

Col. Hamilton strongly censured Mr. Buchanan for his timid, vacillating and almost treacherous course during the infancy of the rebellion, saying that secession would have been prevented, if there had been at the helm of state a worthy successor of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, or of Jackson. [Applause.] Instead of staying treason at the onset, Mr. Buchanan sat with his hands up, saying "Don't press me on. Just let my few remaining days pass in peace. I am content." [Hisses.] Mr. Hamilton dwelt upon the montrous treason of Floyd and his coadjutors in the Cabinet, paid a deserved tribute to Jo. Holt, and said that when it was rumored that the resignation of Floyd was not to be accepted, there was a plan on foot in Washington to proceed to the White House and raze it to its foundation stone. [Applause.]

Col. Hamilton, in earnest and persuasive eloquence, besought the sympathy and support of the people for the President in this trying hour, who occupies a position whose responsibility is not surpassed to-day beneath the sun. [Applause.] For himself, he asked not about the President's capacity, or the propriety of his policy. He but knew that he was the President—the legitimate President of the country. [Applause.] He believed, though thousands of his friends in the South would condemn him for the sentiment, that Mr. Lincoln was an honest President. He believed it to be his duty to sustain the President to the full extent of his power, and that duty would be fully and faithfully performed. [Applause.] He counseled confidence in the head of the army, and an abandonment of all dissentions that might pervert our attention from the one leading object of crushing the rebels. [Applause.] In conclusion, he said: Let me ask that if, in the language of Webster, freedom is to go down upon this continent, let it fall, at least, amid the proudest monuments of its glory, on the very scene of its origin. [Applause, during which Col. Hamilton retired.]

COL. HAMILTON'S ENGAGEMENTS IN NEW-YORK.

In consequence of a misapprehension respecting the engagements of Col. Hamilton, of Texas, and of an announcement in several of the papers that the meeting, to hear from the loyal Unionists of Mississippi and Alabama, would be held on Friday evening, the meeting which was to have been held last evening was adjourned to Saturday evening next, Oct. 4, at 7½ o'clock, when Col. Hamilton, with the other speakers announced in the published notices, will be present.

POPE'S CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. SIGEL.

Headquarters First Corps,
Army of Virginia, September, 1862.

After the battle of Cedar Mountain, the retreat of the First Corps from the Rapidan behind the Rappahannock, and the engagements of that corps near the Rappahannock Station, Freeman's Ford and Sulphur Springs, we advanced to Waterloo Bridge on the same day we had taken possession of Sulphur Springs. The brigade of Gen. Milroy occupied a position on the north side of the bridge, extending his line of sharpshooters along the shore of the river. The main body of the corps was encamped between the bridge and Sulphur Springs, and behind it the corps of Maj.-Gen. Banks and Gen. Reno's Division. The enemy had advanced from Rappahannock Station, along the south side of the river in a line parallel with the route taken by our troops, and was trying to cross at the above-named ford (Freeman's) and the bridges at Sulphur Springs and Waterloo. In the night of the 24th August, his camp fires extended from Waterloo Bridge to Jefferson Village, a distance of four or five miles, his main force of about 30,000 men occupying the latter point.

Early in the morning of the 25th, a sharp skirmish commenced at the Waterloo Bridge, which was reported to me by Gen. Pope to have been destroyed by Gen. Bufford, but which we found on our arrival to be in good order, and strongly defended by the enemy. While we were taking position on the north side, the enemy began to break up his camp at Jefferson, and to mass his troops on the south side of the bridge. By noon twenty-eight regiments of infantry, six batteries, and several regiments of cavalry of the enemy had arrived, and taken their position. I had the night before given notice of the enemy's strength and movements to Maj.-Gen. Pope, and now again informed him of the position of affairs, as the disposition he had made of our forces was evidently based on the supposition that the enemy would force the passage of the river between Bealeton and Waterloo Bridge.

In the meantime, I had been directed to march to Fayetteville and form part of the centre of the army, to be arranged in a line extending from Waterloo Bridge to Bealeton Station. In accordance with this order, Gen. Milroy should have been relieved in the morning by a brigade of Gen. McDowell; another brigade of the third corps (McDowell's) had to march to Sulphur Springs. In the forenoon of the same day, Gen. Roberts, of Maj.-Gen. Pope's Staff, delivered to me a verbal order to hold my position at Waterloo Bridge under all circumstances, and to meet the enemy if he should try to force the passage of the river, and that Gen. McDowell would be on my right with the cavalry brigade of Gen. Buffanee, and Gen. Banks on my left.

Soon afterward I received intelligence that a large force of the enemy's cavalry had crossed on my right and was moving toward Orleans, and that another force had crossed on my left at Sulphur Springs, and taken possession of that place. I immediately ordered Gen. Beardsley with the Ninth New-York Cavalry and four mountain howitzers to Sulphur Springs to shell the enemy out of the place, which he did. The rest of my cavalry, consisting of three companies of the First Virginia, and two of the First Maryland, I ordered toward Orleans for the purpose of protecting my right flank. Meanwhile, cannonading was kept up near the bridge, and from all indications I supposed that the enemy would avail himself of the opportunity to make a combined attack against my position. I therefore sent to the left to find Gens. Banks and Reno, and to the right to look after Gen. McDowell's troops, especially the cavalry brigade, and was not a little astonished to learn that Gens. Banks and Reno were, by order of Gen. Pope, on their march to Bealeton, and that no troops could be found on my right, except the cavalry brigade of Gen. Buford, which was encamped four miles behind us on the Warrenton road.

To confuse matters still worse, I received a dispatch from Gen. McDowell, one section of it directed to Maj.-Gen. Banks, asking for news from his Corps, and the other directed to myself, informing me that I would join my pontoon train at Fayetteville. I sent this to Gen. Banks, and requested him to furnish me with what information he could, so that, in the absence of instructions, I might be enabled to direct my movements properly. I also sent to Gens. Pope and McDowell, at Warrenton, for an explanation and for orders, but Gen. Pope had left for Warrenton Station, and Gen. McDowell did not furnish me with any instructions. It was now nearly sunset, and my situation extremely critical. Threatened on my right and left flanks, an army of 30,000 menacing my front, and separated from me only by a shallow river, fordable at many points for infantry, as well as cavalry and artillery—no supporting force within eight or ten miles—I supposed that it was not really the intention of the Commanding-General to leave me in this position. I was confirmed in my opinion by the answer of Gen. Banks, who advised me to march to Fayetteville, and by the fragmentary paper saying that I would find my pontoon train at that point.

Considering all this, I resolved to march to Fayetteville at night, and made my preparations accordingly, though I did not believe in the correctness of the whole plan.

Just at the moment when my troops were about to move, one of my officers returned with an order of Gen. Pope, directing me to march to Warrenton and encamp there. I put my troops in motion in compliance with this order, and cautiously withdrew from Waterloo Bridge, as I had not a single company of cavalry to cover my retreat. Before withdrawing, however, I ordered the destruction of the bridge, which was accomplished under the direction of Gen. Milroy, after much exertion and some loss of life. At 2 o'clock next morning, (Aug. 26,) as I was entering Warrenton with my rear guard, I received another order from Gen. Pope, through Gen. McDowell, directing me to "force the passage of Waterloo Bridge at daylight."

As this was an impossibility, the troops having marched the whole night on a very inconvenient road, I reported to Maj.-Gen. Pope this fact, and received orders to stay at Warrenton. During the day, I ascertained that the enemy was marching by Thoroughfare Gap to Manassas, and on the following night that his main army was encamped at White Plains, the advanced guard east of Thoroughfare Gap, and the rear of Orleans.

This news was brought in by all the scouts sent out by me, and some cavalry, to Sperryville, Salem and Gainesville, and immediately communicated by telegraph to Maj.-Gen. Pope. It was also reported to me that the enemy was moving during the night, that Jackson would be in Manassas next day, and that Longstreet had not yet joined him, but was two miles from Salem at noon on Wednesday, the 27th. In view of these facts, I proposed to Gen. McDowell, to whose command the First Corps had been attached since its arrival at Waterloo Bridge, to concentrate our troops at Gainesville, and thereby separate Longstreet's troops from those of Jackson, taking the enemy at Manassas in the rear, and, by forcing him to evacuate Manassas, effect a junction with the army of Gen. McClellan. This movement was executed.

On the morning of the 27th the First Corps left Warrenton for Buckland Bridge, on the road to Gainesville, with directions to take possession of the road, and thereby open the road to Gainesville. The brigade of Brig.-Gen. Milroy advanced rapidly toward the bridge, and drove the enemy—who was stationed there with some artillery and cavalry—back to Gainesville, while the pioneers repaired the bridge, which had been set on fire and partially destroyed by the enemy. In a short time the whole of Gen. Milroy's Brigade had passed the river and pressed forward against Gainesville, taking on their way about 150 prisoners. I now ordered Gen. Schurz to pass the river, and follow Gen. Milroy, and take position behind him. The division of Gen. Schenck also crossed the river, and the infantry brigade of Gen. Steinwehr remained in reserve at the bridge. Such was the position of the First Corps on the evening of the 27th.

During the night Gen. McDowell's corps arrived at Buckland Mills, and I received orders at 3 o'clock in the morning to march to Manassas and to take a position with my right resting on the railroad leading from Warrenton Junction to Manassas Junction—so, at least, I understood the order. On this march our cavalry sent out to the left in the direction of Groveton, was shelled by the enemy about one and a half miles distant from the road on which we marched; and besides this an artillery engagement began between Gen. McDowell's corps and the enemy. I immediately halted, ordered the whole corps to countermarch, and formed in order of battle on the heights parallel with the Centreville-Gainesville road. The enemy's infantry and cavalry pickets were about 300 yards from our lines, and our skirmishers had already advanced against them, when, on a report made to Gen. McDowell, I received orders to march forthwith to Manassas Junction.

I reluctantly obeyed this order, marched off from the right, and was within two-and-a-half miles from Manassas when our cavalry reported that Manassas was evacuated by the enemy, and that Gen. Kearney was in possession of that point. As I was sure that the enemy must be somewhere between Centreville and Gainesville, I asked permission to march to New-Market, whereupon I was directed to march to Centreville. This order was in execution, and the troops prepared to cross the fords of Bull Run, when our advance met the enemy on the road leading from New-Market to Sudley's Ford, this side of Bull Run. About the same time I received a report from Gen. Pope that the enemy was concentrating at Centreville.

Supposing that this was correct, I directed the brigades of Gen. Milroy and Col. McLean to advance against the enemy this side of Bull Run, on the road to Sudley's Spring, and left Gen. Stahl's Brigade and Gen. Schurz's Division near the fords, the latter Division facing toward Centreville. At noon, however, as I had ascertained that Centreville was evacuated by the enemy, I followed with these troops to assist Brig.-Gen. Milroy and Col. McLean, who, under the direction of Brig.-Gen. Schenck, was briskly engaged with the left of the enemy's forces, whose right had engaged a brigade of the third corps. Our artillery advanced steadily until the darkness of the night interrupted their movements. They encamped near Mrs. Harvey's farm—one regiment having taken possession of the Centreville-Gainesville turnpike, the main force facing toward Sudley's Spring and Groveton.

On Thursday night, Aug. 28, when the First Corps was encamped on the Heights, south of Young's Branch, near Bull Run, I received orders to "attack the enemy vigorously" the next morning. I accordingly made the necessary preparations at night, and formed in order of battle at daybreak, having ascertained that the enemy was in considerable force beyond Young's Branch, in sight of the hills we occupied. His left wing rested on Cathargine Creek—front toward Centreville; with his centre he occupied a long stretch of woods parallel with the Sudley-Spring Newmarket road; and his right was posted on the hills on both sides of the Centreville-Gainesville road. I therefore directed Gen. Schurz to deploy his division on the right of the Gainesville road, and by a change of direction to the left, to come into position parallel with the Sudley-Spring road. Gen. Milroy, with his brigade and one battery, was directed to form the centre, and to take possession of an elevation in front of the so-called "Stone-House," at the junction of the Gainesville and Sudley-Spring road. Gen. Schenck, with his division forming our left, was ordered to advance quickly to an adjoining range of hills, and to plant his batteries on these hills, at an excellent range from the enemy's position.

In this order our whole line advanced from point to point, taking advantage of the ground before us, until our whole line was involved in a most vehement artillery and infantry contest. In the course of about four hours—from 6½ to 10½ o'clock in the morning—our whole infantry and nearly all our batteries were engaged with the enemy, Gens. Milroy and Schurz advancing one mile, and Gen. Schenck two miles from their original positions.

At this time (10½ o'clock) the enemy threw forward large masses of infantry against our right, but was resisted firmly, and driven back three times by the troops of Gens. Milroy and Schurz.

To assist these troops, so hard pressed by overpowering numbers, exhausted by fatigue and weakened by losses, I ordered one battery of reserve to take position on their left, and posted two pieces of artillery under Lieut. Blum, of Schirmer's Battery, supported by the Forty-first New-York Volunteers, beyond their line, and opposite the right flank of the enemy, who was advancing in the woods. These pieces opened fire with canister most effectively, and checked the enemy's advance on that point.

I now directed Gen. Schenck to draw his lines nearer to us, and to attack the enemy's right flank and rear by a change of front to the right, thereby assisting our troops in the centre. This movement could not be executed by Gen. Schenck with his whole division, as he became briskly engaged with the enemy, who tried to turn our extreme left. At this critical moment, when the enemy had almost outflanked us on both wings, and was preparing a new attack against our centre, Gen. Kearny arrived on the field of battle and deployed by the Sudley Spring road on our right, while Gen. Reno's troops came to our support by the Gainesville turnpike. With the consent of Gen. Reno, I directed two regiments and one battery, under Brig.-Gen. Stevens, to take position on the right of Gen. Schenck—the battery on an eminence in front and centre of our line, where it did excellent work during the rest of the day, and where it relieved Capt. Dilger's Battery, which held this position the whole morning. Three regiments were posted between Gen. Milroy and Gen. Schenck, and two others, with two mounted batteries, were sent to the assistance of Gen. Schurz.

Scarcely were these troops in position when the contest began with renewed vigor and vehemence, the enemy attacking furiously along our whole line, from the extreme right to the extreme left. The infantry brigade of Col. Steinwehr, commanded by Col. Koltes, was then sent forward to the assistance of Gens. Schenck and Schurz, and one regiment was detailed for the protection of a battery posted in reserve near our centre. The troops of Brig.-Gen. Reynolds had, meanwhile (12 o'clock), taken position on our left.

In order to defend our right, I sent a letter to Gen. Kearney, saying that Longstreet was not able to bring his troops in line of battle that day, and requesting him (Kearney) to change his front to the left and to advance, if possible, against the enemy's left flank. To assist him in this movement I ordered two long-range rifled guns to report to him, as his own battery had remained in reserve behind his lines.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, Gen. Hooker's troops arrived on the field of battle, and were immediately ordered forward by their noble commander to participate in the battle. One brigade, under Col. Carr, received orders, by my request, to relieve the regiments of Gen. Schurz's Division, which had maintained their ground against repeated attacks, but were now worn out, and nearly without ammunition. Other regiments were sent forward to relieve Brig.-Gen. Milroy, whose brigade had valiantly disputed the ground, against greatly superior numbers, for eight hours.

To check the enemy if he should attempt to advance, and for the purpose of preparing and supporting an attack from our side, I placed four batteries of different commands on a range of hills on our centre, and behind the woods, which had been the most hotly-contested part of the battle-field during the day.

I had previously received a letter from Maj.-Gen. Pope, saying that Fitz-John Porter's corps and Brig.-Gen. King's division, numbering 20,000 men, would come in on our left. I therefore did not think it prudent to give the enemy time to make new arrangements, and ordered all the batteries to continue their fire, and to direct it principally against the enemy's position in the woods before our front.

Some of our troops placed in front were retiring from the woods, but as the enemy—held in check by the artillery in the centre—did not venture to follow, and as at this moment new regiments of Gen. Hooker's command arrived and were ordered forward, we maintained our position, which Gens. Milroy and Schurz had occupied in the morning.

During two hours, from 4 to 6 o'clock P. M., strong cannonading and musketry continued on our centre and right, where Gen. Kearny made a successful effort against the extreme left of the enemy's lines.

At 6½ o'clock Brig.-Gen. King's division of Maj.-Gen. McDowell's corps arrived behind our front and advanced on the Gainesville turnpike.

I do not know the real result of this movement, but from the weakness of the enemy's cannonade and the gradually decreasing musketry in the direction of Gen. Kearney's attack, I received the impression that the enemy's resistance was broken, and that victory was on our side. And so it was. We had won the field of battle, and our army rested near their dead and wounded, who had so gloriously defended the cause of this country.

THE BATTLE OF THE 30TH AUGUST.

On Saturday, the 30th August, I was informed by Maj.-Gen. Pope that it was his intention to "break the enemy's left," and that I with the First Corps should hold the centre, Maj.-Gen. Reno should take position on my right, and Gen. Reynolds on my left. The First Corps took position behind Grovetown, on the right of the Gainesville turnpike. My request to have two batteries in reserve behind the centre for certain emergencies—one of Gen. Reno's and one of Gen. Reynold's Division—was not complied with, although all my batteries were more or less worked down, several pieces unserviceable and short of ammunition, and many horses killed or disabled.

After having taken position as ordered, the corps of Maj.-Gen. Porter passed between the enemy and our lines, and was forming in line of battle on the open field before the first corps and that of Gen. Reno, masking thereby our whole front. Not understanding the object of this movement, and being requested by one of the Staff officers of Gen. Porter to give my opinion in regard to the ground before us, I immediately rode over to the General, (Porter,) and suggested that, in accordance with the general plan, his troops should pass more to the right, and join those of Gen. Kearny on our extreme right, and direct his attack against the enemy's left flank and rear. I also informed him that there were too many troops massed in the centre, and that Gen. Reno and myself would take care of the woods in his front.

While this was going on, I received repeated reports that the enemy was shifting his troops from the Gainesville Turnpike to his right. I therefore ordered the Fourth New-York Cavalry, under Lieut.-Col. Nader, to advance in that direction, between Newmarket and Groveton, passing behind our left, and to scout the country as far as they could go. I also sent one regiment of Gen. Schenck's Division to the left of our position as an outpost, to observe the enemy's movements. After the lapse of about an hour, I received notice that the cavalry pickets had found the enemy, and that the latter was moving against our left.

I sent the messenger who brought this intelligence to Gen. Pope's headquarters. Shortly afterward I received by Col. Ruggles, Chief of Staff of Gen. Pope, an order to occupy the "Bald-headed Hill" on my left with one brigade, which I did immediately. Meanwhile, Gen. Porter's troops, who had not changed their position, advanced into the woods, where we had lost a thousand men the day before. About this time, on our left, where Gen. Reynold's was posted, the musketry and cannonading began to increase.

The troops of Gen. Porter had wholly disappeared in the woods, which led me to believe that the enemy had left his position in part, and that it was the intention of Gen. Pope to advance the first corps on the Gainesville turnpike. Suddenly, heavy discharges began in front, the corps of Gen. Porter having met the enemy, who was advantageously posted behind a well-adapted breastwork—the old Manassas Gap Railroad track. At the same time the enemy opened with shell and solid shot against our centre and left wing. Our batteries replied promptly and spiritedly, and from the general appearance of the battle, it was evident we had the whole army of the enemy before us.

It was now about 5 P. M., when awaiting the further development of the battle, I received a dispatch through Gen. McDowell, and written by Gen. Porter, expressing his doubt as to the final result of his attack, and requesting Gen. McDowell to "push Sigel forward." Although I had not received positive orders from Gen. Pope, I immediately made the necessary preparations either to assist Gen. Porter or to resist an attack of the enemy, should he repel Gen. Porter and advance against my own position in the centre, by directing Gen. Stahl to deploy his brigade in front, and Gen. Schurz to form his regiments in a line of reserve.

During the execution of these movements, Gen. Porter's troops came out of the woods, bringing a great number of wounded with them. In answer to my question why they were retiring after so short a time, they said that they were out of ammunition. Expecting that the enemy would follow up this retrograde movement of a whole corps with a strong force, I kept my troops well together to meet such an event. Thus we stood when suddenly incessant volleys of musketry betrayed the enemy in great force on our left, and showed clearly his real plan of attack.

To assist Col. McLean's Brigade on our left, I directed Gen. Milroy to join his brigade with that of Col. McLean. In executing this order, however, Gen. Milroy directed his brigade more to the rear than was intended by me. By this disposition an interval of several hundred paces was left between these two brigades, by which the enemy penetrated, attacking Col. McLean's troops in the rear, and compelling them to change their front to the left. They thereby partially evacuated the position they had occupied on the hill.

It was this moment that Gen. Schenck was severely wounded at the head of his troops, whom he had repeatedly led against the overwhelming masses of the enemy, when Gen. Reynolds, who at the beginning of the battle had deployed his troops in front and to the left of Col. McLean's Brigade, changed his position and withdrew his battery from a hill to the left of Gainesville turnpike, near Groveton. The enemy immediately took possession of the hill, posted a battery there, and immediately spread his infantry out over the high and wooded ground before Col. McLean's Brigade, and on the flank and almost in the rear of our centre.

To dislodge the enemy from his new-gained position, I ordered forward three regiments of infantry, under Col. Koltes, who, under a terrible artillery fire, boldly advanced against the hills, but could not regain the lost ground. In this attack I have to regret the loss of the intrepid Col. Koltes, who was killed while executing the movement ordered. His brigade, though nearly decimated, succeeded in protecting our centre, and preventing the turning of our flank. To avoid the destruction of our troops from the sweeps of the enemy's batteries, as the main attack was now on our left, I ordered Gen. Schurz to withdraw his division from the low ground under cover of our artillery, and take position on the hills near the stone house, one brigade to face toward the left.

The brigade of Gen. Stahl followed this movement, and formed in line of battle on our right. Immediately in front of his position, on a hill to the right (north) of the store-house, I placed a Battery of the Fourth Regulars, which I had met on the turnpike. This battery behaved nobly, and maintained its position until the last hour. Capt. Dilger's Battery occupied a more advanced position, near Groveton. Capt. Dickman's was on our left, and Capt. Shirmer's on our right, with Gen. Stahl's Brigade. Gen. Milroy, with his Brigade, with the assistance of several additional regiments which he had brought forward, succeeded in repulsing the enemy on the left. In this gallant exploit his horse was shot under him.

We maintained our position until night had closed in upon us, when Gen. Pope ordered a general retreat. Following the troops of Gen. Porter and McDowell, my corps crossed Young's Branch, where it remained for two hours, until the commands of Gens. McDowell, Reno and Kearny had crossed Bull Run, by the ford near the stone bridge, and the whole train had passed over the bridge. It was now between 9 and 10 P. M. I then marched to the turnpike, crossed the bridge over Bull Run, and took position on the left and right of the bridge, throwing my pickets out on the other (south) side of the creek, toward the battle-field. Soon after, an officer of Gen. McDowell's Staff directed me to fall back, as the enemy was threatening the line of retreat.

It was now after midnight, when I ordered my command to continue its march toward Centreville, first destroying the bridge across Bull Run. Our rear guard was composed of part of Gen. Schurz's Division, two pieces of Capt. Dilger's Battery, and a detachment of (Col. Kane's) Bucktail Rifles, which had come up with several guns collected on their march of retreat. I reached Centreville at daylight on the 31st of August, my command encamping in front of and occupying the intrenchments of that place, attached to me with our arrival at Freeman's Ford. Our losses during the two days' battle, in killed, wounded and missing, according to the official lists sent in, are, 92 officers, and 1,891 non-commissioned officers and privates.

To be just to the officers and soldiers under my command, I must say that they performed their duties during the different movements and engagements of the whole campaign, with the greatest promptness, energy and fortitude. Commanders of divisions and brigades, of regiments and batteries, and the commanders of our small cavalry force, have assisted me under all circumstances cheerfully and to the utmost of their ability; and so have the two batteries of Maj.-Gen. Banks' Corps, and Capt. Hampton's Batteries, under Maj. Rufos. It also affords me pleasure to mention the faithful services of the members of my Staff, and of such officers as were detailed to me for special duty. To them, as well as to the officers and members of my escort, and of the pioneer companies, attached to me since our arrival at Freeman's Ford, I hereby express my high regard and warmest gratitude.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
F. SIGEL, Maj.-Gen. Commanding Corps.

THE HERO OF THE PLANTER.

Public Reception of Robert Smalls at Shiloh Church—Addresses by Rev. J. N. Gloucester, Prof. W. J. Wilson, Robert Smalls, Rev. H. H. Garnet and Others—Presentation and Resolutions—The Sentiment Against Colonization.

The colored people of this City assembled in large numbers, at 8 P. M., yesterday, in the Shiloh Church, on the corner of Marion and Prince streets, to do public honor to Capt. Robert Smalls, their gallant brother, who, "with his comrades, seized a rebel gunboat, rescued his family and those of his companions from Slavery, passing six forts, reaching the Union squadron, and presenting the Government with the trophies of his achievement." Punctually the house was crowded with the most intelligent and respectable portion of the African-Americans of the great Metropolis. The female portion of the audience was very numerous, and remarkable for every visible characteristic that adorns the sex. Neither personal attractions, taste nor dignity were wanting.

Mr. J. H. Townsend presided, and after he had opened the exercises with a few introductory remarks, Rev. John T. Raymond delivered a prolonged and fervent prayer, invoking the most radical and complete change in the condition of the colored race in America.

The first speaker was Rev. J. N. Gloucester who, in a very extended and emphatic address reviewed the present posture of affairs in this country, regretted the ninety days' delay involved in the President's Emancipation edict which, however, he was inclined to look upon as merely a day of grace to the rebels. The speaker was followed in warm and spirited addresses by Prof. W. J. Wilson, of Brooklyn; Rev. H. H. Garnet and others, all of whom commended that unwritten page of the history of the present war which is inscribed with the deeds of the black man, and were equally emphatic and decided in their views against forced colonization. These sentiments continually elicited the most enthusiastic plaudits. The choir alternated the addresses with the very beautiful chanting of "John Brown's Hymn," "There's a Better Time a-Coming," and other favorite Emancipation ditties, and, throughout, the entire audience was wrought up to a high pitch of pleasurable excitement.

While Prof. Wilson was speaking, Robert Smalls entered the house and was received with deafening cheers. A few minutes later, he was presented on behalf of the colored community with a massive and very handsome gold medal, executed by Ball & Black, of this City. The medal bore on its face a representation of Charleston harbor, with the steamer *Planter* and Fort Sumter in the foreground, and the Union squadron in the distance, and, on the reverse side, the following inscription:

"Presented to Robert Smalls by the colored citizens of New-York, Oct. 2, 1862, as a token of their regard for his heroism, his love of liberty, and his patriotism."

Robert Smalls, whose famous escape and personal appearance we have already made familiar, replied in a very modest and touching address, recounting his desperate venture, and expressing the hope, that as he was about to return to his duty as a pilot on the Union fleet at Port Royal, he might yet guide it safely into Charleston harbor. Mrs. Smalls and her little boy Robert were presented, and the whole family were greeted with wild and prolonged cheering.

The following resolutions were then read by Prof. Reason, and applauded to the echo:

Resolved, That the colored people of the City of New-York cordially welcome Mr. Robert Smalls, of Charleston, S. C., as a representative of the loyal people, comprising four millions of black Unionists, now living in the rebel or semi-rebel States.

Resolved, That Mr. Robert Smalls has nobly represented this loyal population.

First—By achieving his own liberty and freedom from the despotism which now broods over the South.

Secondly—By securing the liberty of his wife and children and those of the crew of his vessel, thereby carrying out most gloriously and promptly the doctrine of immediate emancipation.

Thirdly—In that the act of seizing the gunboat and passing successfully the six forts which environ Charleston Harbor, he developed a capacity for military and naval conduct excelled by nothing which has occurred in the present war, and equaled by only a few events in any other war.

Fourthly—By presenting to the Federal Government the valuable prize won by his prowess, he has shown in his own behalf and of those whom he represents, a faithful devotedness to the cause of the American Union, which ever has and ever will illustrate the conduct of the black citizens of the United States.

Fifthly—Our brother Smalls has by this one act proven beyond any man's gainsaying the safety, the justice and the easy possibility of the General Government's accomplishing immediate and universal emancipation.

The concourse then, amid general good feeling and cheers for Admiral Dupont, adjourned.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. In addition to containing the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. The speech of Judge Tremain at Albany is given in full. All official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, will be found in the Semi-Weekly Times. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "Semi-Weekly Record," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

(Advertisement.)
Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Trade Wind, for New-Orleans.—D. W. C. Farrington, W. H. Clemence, Robt. Eastman, E. Kimball, J. L. Alexis, Mrs. H. Naville, Saml. Valle, G. D. McCullen, J. H. Baldwin.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Ericsson, from Port Royal.—Mr. A. G. Spencer and lady, Lieut. J. Townsend, Mr. J. P. Oliver, Mr. Darlington, Rev. Mr. Gubby, Rev. Mr. Butts, Mr. G. W. Warren, Messrs. E. Burns, A. W. Russel, T. H. Hunt, Mr. Mackin, E. H. Clark, John Hamlin, J. S. Wright, W. H. Turner, wife and child, and 45 in steerage, and 2 colored men. One day from Port Royal, J. Pereira died of spine disease.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 54 | Sun sets.... 5 41 | Moon sets.... 1 20
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 3 34 | Gov. Island. 4 23 | Hell Gate.... 5 4

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Oct. 2.

Cleared.

Steamships Trade Wind, Delaney, New-Orleans, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Shanse, Curwen, Shanghai, H. H. Warden.

Barks Warden Law, (Br.,) Philpot, Cardiff, Boyd & Hincken; Xantho, Chapman, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.

Brig Ernestine, (Pruss.,) Garcke, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners Rebecca & Harriet, Brown, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Triumph, Watson, Boston, J. W. McKee; Luisita, Underhill, Kingston, Jam., P. J. Wenburg; Zouave, Foster, Philadelphia, C. & E. J. Peters; Bodin Coffin, Tompkins, New-Haven, master.

Arrived.

U. S. gunboat Iroquois, Commander E. T. Nichols, Pensacola Sept. 24. 25th, 150 miles S. of Pensacola, spoke U. S. steamship McClellan, for Pensacola. Sept. 28, off Florida Keys, spoke U. S. bark Pursuit, on a cruise—all well; same time, spoke schr. Lovett Peacock, from New-Orleans.

U. S. steam transport Canonicus, Borden, Fortress Monroe 27 hours, in ballast to D. D. Tompkins. Left at Fortress Monroe, steamship S. R. Spaulding, taking in sick and wounded soldiers for New-York.

Steamship George's Creek, Mott, Washington, D. C., [illegible] hours, in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster. Sept. 30, 5 P. M., off Point Lookout, passed Clara Haxall, from Washington for New-York. Oct. 1, at 3:30, off Sinepuxent, passed steamer Virginia, bound S.

Steamship Ericsson, Lowber, Port Royal 3 ds., in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

Steamer G. B. Mollison, Eckman, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Dougherty, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Falcon, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Portsmouth, (of Portsmouth,) Tarlton, Cadis 21 ds., with salt to Simes, Chace & Co.

Ship Vancouver, (new, 960 tons,) Curtis, Bath 6 ds., in ballast to master.

Ship Sylvanus Blanchard, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) York, Liverpool Aug. 30, with coal to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Bark Virginian, Lowrey, Bordeaux 33 ds., with mdse. to master. Has experienced heavy westerly winds with high sea.

Bark Sherwood, Gray, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to Starbuck & Co. Has anchored in the Lower Quarantine.

Bark Cavallo, Spates, New-Orleans 24 ds., with sugar to Wakeman, Dimon & Co.

Bark Albertina, Martin, Havana 20 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co. Is in the Lower Quarantine.

Bark T. B. Bartram, Nichols, Fortress Monroe 5 ds., in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

Bark Casco, Gardner, Trinidad, Cuba, 20 ds., with sugar to Geo. S. Stephenson & Co.

Bark Mary A. Gardner, Alexandria 5 ds., in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

Bark Queen of England, (Br.,) Wheelan, Dublin 41 ds., in ballast to Thomas James.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF LIEUT. V. W. CHAMBERLAIN, 14th Infantry, U. S. A., and Aid to Gen. Sykes, who has been missing since the battle of Aug. 30, near Centreville, Va. It has been reported that papers belonging to an officer of the name of Chamberlain, who fell in the above action, were delivered to a soldier supposed to belong to the 5th New-York Volunteers (Duryee's Zouaves,) for which a liberal reward will be paid on delivery at the office of Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN, PHELPS & CO., No. 103 Front-st., New-York.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
PRONOUNCED
BY
CONNOISSEURS
To be the
"Only Good Sauce,"
And applicable to
EVERY VARIETY
of
DISH.

EXTRACT
of a Letter from
A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN
at Madras,
TO HIS BROTHER
at Worcester.
May, 1851.
"Tell Lea & Perrins that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is made."

The above Sauce is both *popular* and *economical*. In soup, gravy, or with fish, joints, game, &c., a *delightful* flavor and *zest* is imparted.
For sale by Grocers and Fruiterers generally.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, New-York,
Agents for Messrs. Lea & Perrins.
Beware of counterfeits.

A PURE TOBACCO.
YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.
GOODWIN'S
PURE
YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.
FREE FROM ALL IMPURITIES.
For sale by all tobacco and cigar dealers, and at wholesale by
E. GOODWIN & BROTHER,
Nos. 207 and 209 Water-st.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!
TEAS, GROCERIES, FLOUR AND PROVISIONS, CHEAP FOR CASH.
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray,
Is now offering to the public his immense stock of the above goods cheaper than any grocer in New-York. People should buy their winter stock before prices go too high, and save their money by buying from T. R. AGNEW, who retails at wholesale prices. All goods warranted as represented. Goods delivered in the city free. N.B.—Think of hams only 8 cents. 260 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP,
FIFTEEN SECOND-HAND SAFES,
At No. 100 Maiden-lane.

NEW-YORK COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The Anniversary Meeting of the New-York County Medical Society, will be held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av., on MONDAY EVENING next, the 6th inst., at 8 o'clock. An election of officers will take place.
H. D. BULKLEY, M. D., President.
H. S. Downs, M. D., Secretary.

WANTED—FIVE HUNDRED LOADS OF LOAM for compost, suitable for vinery borders. It must be sod off heavy clayey land, and not over eight inches deep from the surface. The above must be near a landing, where a sloop can get at. Apply to J. R. SCHUYLER, No. 19 Maiden-lane.

BOARDING—DESIRABLE ROOMS ON THE second and third floors, furnished or unfurnished, may be had by applying to Mrs. S. A. FAULKNER, No. 58 East 18th-st.